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Utilities Curbed on Taxes; Americans Held in France; Work Stoppages Reported

The World's Day—September 28, 1942

Washington: Passing Utility Taxes Forbidden

Utility firms have been forbidden to pass war taxes on to the consumer in an order by the Federal Power Commission.

Transportation rates throughout the nation will be investigated by Federal grand juries sitting in nine cities. Starting at Chicago Thursday, the process is said to foreshadow the largest antitrust inquiry in American history.

The National Debt has topped $90,000,000,000, or more than double its level before the nation began intensively building up its defenses in 1940. The present monthly rate of increase is $4,000,000,000 a month. [Financial Page.]

Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, acting to speed the flow of materials and to ease frictions with the armed forces, has effected important reorganizations in WPB. [Financial Page.]

Latin-American countries, heretofore accorded automatic top priority on materials needed to keep their economies going, now will take their place in line with other claimants for critical materials, the War Production Board and the Board of Economic Warfare ruled.

Farm state senators offered a compromise of their demands for higher farm prices in the anti-inflation bill but Administration leaders flatly rejected it.

Greater use of prison industries and prisoner manpower was urged by War Production Chairman Donald M. Nelson. Prisons, he said, are producing at only one-third their capacity and using less than 10 per cent of their inmates in commodity output.

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that through Sept. 19 it had completed 262,936 loans aggregating $181,068,000 on 157,529,000 bushels of 1942 wheat.

In Europe: Americans Held in Occupied France

Americans in Occupied France were reported being seized by French police in a Nazi-ordered roundup, while French air lines in the unoccupied zone refused passages to citizens of the United Nations. [Page 7.]

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, arrived in Barcelona, Spain, by plane after conferences with Pope Pius XII. He is en route home via Lisbon to report to the President.

British laborers and craftsmen numbering more than 100,000 have been transferred in the past two months to construction of camps and airdromes for United States forces in Britain, it was officially disclosed in London.

Italians between the ages of 21 and 33 who live in the occupied zone of France were ordered to present their military papers to Italian consulates in their districts, it was reported from Vichy.

Hostages in Athens taken by Axis authorities during the past week number more than 100 persons, Greek circles in Turkey stated.

Papal Nuncio to France, Monsignor Valero Valeri, reported to Pope Pius XII in a special audience on the miseries of the Jewish deportations in France, it was reported via Bern, Switzerland.

Ten Czechs were executed Sept. 24 for "treasonable activity" against Germany and the internal order of the protectorate, Bern reported.

A British-Turkish agreement was signed by which Britain will take a large part of this year's Turkish exports, including copper, hemp, flax, olive oil and dried fruit. In return, Britain will be delivering to Turkey quantities of manufactured goods, steel, and grain.

Reichsführer Hitler "emphasized his absolute confidence in victory" in an address to 12,000 young officers and cadets of the German armed forces in the Berlin sports palace it was reported by DNB, German official news agency.

Nazis offered freedom to French war prisoners whose families expose saboteurs and enemy agents, it was reported by the Fighting French Committee in London.

Only Negro General in the United States Army, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Davis, has arrived in Britain to serve as adviser to Maj. Gen. J. C. H. Lee concerning Negro troops in this theater, it was announced in London.

Armed bands are again raiding town halls in small French communities of the occupied zone for the purpose of making off with ration cards which are being distributed for October, it was announced in Vichy.

New England: Slow-downs Seek Pay Increases

Labor circles report brief work stoppages and production slow-downs to gain wage increases before an anticipated Oct. 1 deadline. [Page 5.]

Fuel oil users urged to fill tanks to capacity by Wednesday to free dealer storage space for additional oil stocks. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts political leaders prepare for opening of final five-weeks drive before election day, Nov. 3. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts Institute of Technology class registration today brings largest freshman class in institute's history. [Page 5.]

National: 31st Cargo Ship Launched at N. J. Yard

At Kearny, N. J., the 10,000-ton African Dawn, 31st cargo ship constructed by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company since the inception of its long-range merchant marine program in May, 1939, slipped down the ways, christened by Mrs. Wilfred E. Shaw, of Stamford, Conn., daughter of Rear Admiral Leight C. Palmer, retired.

Americas: Rio Air Freight Service to Miami

Weekly air freight service between Rio de Janeiro and Miami is scheduled to start this week by the newly organized Brazilian airline, Areo Vias. Initial runs will use two high speed cargo planes, allowing 60 hours each way.

Nelson Rockefeller, United States Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, returned from a four-weeks aerial tour of South America with word that success of the Good Neighbor Policy is "perfectly extraordinary." [Details and anti-fifth column measures: Page 8.]

President Vargas decreed the general economic mobilization of Brazil including the "mobilization of human work." The decree, said Mr. Vargas, would name a co-ordinatior to direct the mobilization.

Repatriation: Tatuta Maru Reaches Yokohama

Japanese repatriation ship Tatuta Maru reached Yokohama from Lourenço Marques with about 350 Japanese subjects from England, Africa, India, and Egypt, it was announced in Tokyo.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Scrap Search Starting Off With a Bang

Nearly 1,000 tons of junk already turned over to the dealers as week of intensive drive opens.

America is scrap-happy today! Scrap Search Week has opened with numbers of communities "jumping the gun" and 913 tons of scrap iron and metal from Massachusetts State institutions and State property alone already turned over to junk dealers for sorting and transportation to the steel mills.

Officially, however, the week is supposed to be spent by every American searching the house from cellar to attic and rounding up all the old flatirons, lawnmowers, wash pails, ash cans, skid chains, or old stoves he can find. The collection of all this will take place next week, and the goal set is 60,000 tons for Massachusetts alone. To this figure, however, no one seems to be paying much attention, because with true American exuberance communities without exception have their collective eye on something nearer twice that amount.

It seems that the steel mills will have produced 5,000,000 tons less than they should have by the end of the year for lack of scrap metal. The newspapers have enlisted to let the people know about this lack, and indications are that a hint is going to be enough.

Copper Plates

For instance, in one small-town high school the boys have taken copper plates used in printing the year-book—an accumulation of years—and separated them from the wood mountings. The result is 135 pounds of valuable copper scrap.

In New York City, the Department of Sanitation has defied householders to put on the sidewalk a piece of metal too big to haul away. Whoever "stumps" the Department is promised a serenade by its band, which it declares is "the best band in town" furthermore.

In Oklahoma a man found he was able to pick up 600 pounds of potential war material out of roadside ditches.

In Syracuse, N. Y., the Army had to rush 18 of its trucks into the scrap collection. The 50 municipal trucks were not enough. Moaned William B. Stark, head of the drive, happily "we are swamped."

States will compete against States, town against town. The WPB will award plaques to the three States collecting the largest quantity of scrap, and a salvage victory pennant to each county producing 100 pounds or more per capita.

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, women's clubs, business men's and civic associations, and school children are all co-operating and there will be a vast ringing of doorbells this week. Housewives will be asked to take just one more look and see if there isn't an old white-iron bedstead they don't want any more,

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Mystery Planes Hit Balkan Capitals; Fresh Nazi Troops at Stalingrad; Hershey Offers Farm Labor Solution

Draft Director proposes 'essential' rating for certain farm areas or commodities.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Solution of the troublesome farm labor question by immediate designation of "essential" and "nonessential" agriculture was proposed today by Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director.

The manpower shortage in the United States has become so acute that Selective Service cannot fill the needs of the military services, essential war industries and still leave enough for all farms, General Hershey advised the House Agriculture Committee today.

He disclosed that he has asked Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to undertake the job of designating which farm areas or commodities are "essential."

Confinement of full production to this segment of agriculture would be accompanied by general food rationing to the American public, he indicated.

Not Price Crisis

General Hershey's recommendations for solution of the acute labor problem now facing the American farmer were advanced as Congress showed signs of realization that the crisis in farm production today is a manpower crisis, not a price crisis.

While members of the Senate Farm Bloc and Administration leaders continued their maneuvering to find a compromise farm labor amendment to the price control bill, indications were that a completed measure would be on its way to the White House before expiration of President Roosevelt's Oct. 1 deadline or shortly thereafter.

Decision of the Congressional Farm Bloc to approach Administration managers of the anti-inflation bill with a proposal to base agricultural price ceilings on cost of production for the farmer "plus a reasonable profit" indicated that their ranks were wavering. They had heretofore been unswerving in their support of a parity formula including farm labor costs that would send the over-all cost of living up by about 5 per cent.

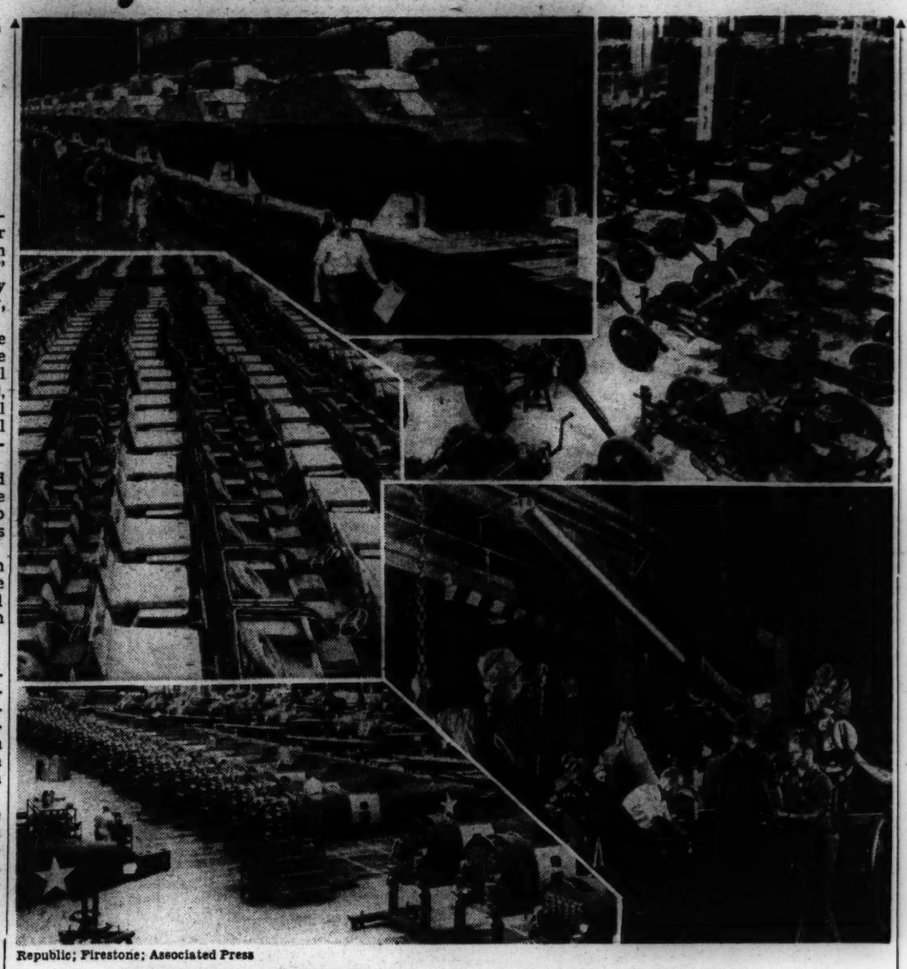
Farm Bloc Rebuffed

The Farm Bloc's proposal was turned down by Administration leaders

Although 70 per cent of the farmer's labor shortage at the present time has been traced to the draft, General Hershey told the House committee there is not much Selective Service can do until the Government designates which men on farms should be kept there in the national interest.

He told of one farm boy who had

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



Republic; Firestone; Associated Press

America: Arsenal for 'Second Front' Weapons

American factories are now definitely outproducing the Axis in plane production and at least equalling it in tanks, guns, ammunition. This unbelievable flood of war weapons is arming United Nations Forces throughout the world, inevitably drawing nearer the day of the Second Front. President Roosevelt's war program of 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 antiaircraft guns, 8,000,000 tons of shipping is approaching completion, with the goals foreseen as fulfilled by year's end.

U. S. Arms Output at 'Second Front' Rate; Strabolgi Requests Answer to Willkie

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The United States is today producing the vital weapons of war in "second front" quantity.

Planes, tanks, guns and ships are rolling forth in almost unbelievable volume and the fact that a still greater output is looked for in the months to come does not detract from the present achievement, in the opinion of production officials here.

Except in the case of merchant shipping, production figures are not publishable, but enough is known to justify the statement that today the United States has definitely outstripped the Axis in the building of planes, and has probably equaled it in tanks, guns, and ammunition.

When British Empire figures are added, United Nations' output is now definitely and conclusively ahead of the combined Axis production in every single major war category, official Washington is convinced.

On June 25, 1942, President Roosevelt stated for the benefit of the Axis that the United States had built nearly 4,000 airplanes in the month of May. The significance of this figure may be judged from the fact that at no time has the official Army estimate of German production gone above 3,500 planes a month. That is the top estimate for Germany; other estimates have been considerably lower.

Plane Production

Within the past two weeks, Wendell L. Willkie is reported to have told the leaders of neutral governments in the Middle East that United States plane production has now reached 5,000 a month. According to reliable information here, there is no reason to doubt either the accuracy of Mr. Willkie's figures or the United States Government's willingness to permit these figures to become known.

In this connection, it is interesting to recall that on Aug. 22, 1942, the Office of War Information announced that during July aircraft production was 11 per cent higher than in June. It is also assumed that the June figure, in turn, was higher than the 4,000 total given by the President for May.

President Roosevelt has called for 60,000 planes during 1942. Although the OWI admitted in its Aug. 22 report that "for the next few months aircraft production is not expected to reach the production planned earlier in the year due in part to the difficulty of balancing so vast a program," there is confidence that the country will not fall far short of the 60,000 goal.

In any event, this country is expected to produce considerably

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

U. S. Ships Output Amazes Churchill

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 28

Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday hailed the "completion of nearly 500 large ocean-going cargo vessels in the short space of the past 12 months" by United States shipyards and workers as a "record beyond compare" in a radiocast message read by United States Ambassador John G. Winant.

"Your countrymen have placed in service in the intense sea battle a total of nearly 5,300,000 deadweight tons of shipping during the year ending today," said the Prime Minister's message, which was read on the anniversary of the Patrick Henry, first Liberty ship.

This record of construction, he added, was "almost unbelievable."

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Immediate repercussions to Wendell L. Willkie's call for the opening of a second front have come in speeches over the week end.

Lord Strabolgi, Labor peer, in a speech at Wimbledon demanded that the Churchill War Cabinet reply "without delay" to Mr. Willkie's assertion in Moscow that the best way to aid Russia was to open a second front before next summer.

Lord Strabolgi said he did not see how the Labor Party could continue to give "blind support" to the Churchill Government unless military aid were given Russia at once.

He said questions which the British War Cabinet would have to answer were whether the British started preparations for a second front immediately after Germany invaded Russia "and if that were done why we were not ready 15 months later."

"Part of the trouble is the lack of unified strategy between the principal allies," he continued. "The co-ordination existing between London and Washington apparently does not include Russia."

Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite member of the House of Com-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Nazis Seen Unable to Attain Triple Objective in Russia

By R. Maillard Stead

LONDON, Sept. 28—Military circles here adopt an optimistic view of the situation in Russia. Although the present campaign has netted the Nazis the Don River, its valuable industrial and agricultural tracts, and a vast tract of territory up to the banks of the Volga, they point out that the Germans can scarcely attain the objectives set before them for the 1942 offensive.

Their triple objective was to establish firm bases in Saratov, Stalingrad, and Astrakhan—all three important centers on the Volga.

It is estimated that the Germans expected to be based in these three centers by now. From them they could menace Moscow in the rear, threaten to drive back large Russian forces to the Urals, and turn their attention to Iran via the valuable oil territory of the Caucasus.

Alternately, they could now be busy on the preparation of a winter defense line in order to withdraw divisions to meet in other fields.

Slowly Moving Attacks

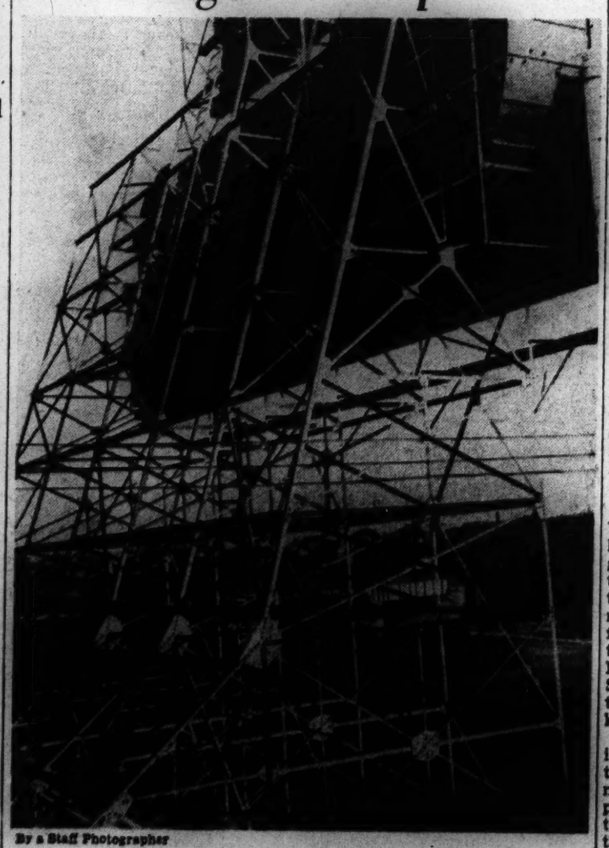
Instead of this favorable situation, the Germans still find themselves committed to attacks that are making ground only slowly, while they themselves are pinned down to a defense by counterattacks that tend to compel them to divert their reserves and supplies from areas where they need them most.

It is pointed out that the strength of the delayed Russian resistance on the southernmost front in the Caucasus has made German columns there fight a long way from their main bases and obliged the Nazis to throw in weight behind them that they would have preferred to use against Stalingrad.

These military circles believe that disruption of the Nazi timetable actually began when Rus-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Signs of Scrap?



By a Staff Photographer

Scrap Metal?—Here It Is in Tons

The metal framework seen above constitutes the foundational bracing for one of hundreds of gigantic metallic billboards that salvaging officials are studying as an untapped source of vast scrap piles. Adorning the roofs of idle plants or rising two to six stories from the ground, these signboards sponsor products many of which the public cannot buy, hence they have no wartime advertising appeal. Many businessmen are expressing a co-operative attitude toward the pending move to enlist the signs in the war effort.

U. S. bombers attack Japanese on Burma Road and bases in Indo-China.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While Wendell Willkie concluded his visit to Moscow with a written statement stirring up anew the hotly debated second-front discussion, the unconquered defenders of Stalingrad have been helped indirectly by mystery raids by heavy American-made bombers on German-held European capitals.

Operating from some unknown "Shangri-la"—whether from Russia, the Middle East, or Britain—these long-range bombers have been attacking Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, and Zagreb. Identity of the bombers was as close a secret as their base. They carried bomb loads up to four tons and have been operating during the past two weeks unannounced from any capital. Wherever their base, it can scarcely have been less than 900 miles from the targets. The close secrecy of these raids is in keeping with habitual American policy. Their effect is considerable on the ruffled nerves of the Nazi conquerors.

Another revival of air activity is reported from China, where Japanese troops on the Burma Road were being reinforced by fresh divisions and equipment. General Stilwell's heavy bombers suddenly appeared over the Burma Road, destroyed 10 troop trucks and a staff car, and wrought other damage. Others attacked Hanoi, the great Japanese dispersal base in French Indo-China.

If the Japanese are planning a Burma Road attack to compensate for their heavy losses of territory in Chekiang and Anwhei Provinces, they are not going to find themselves unmolested. The Chekiang campaign launched early in the summer to clear the Allies out of coastal bases apparently is nearing a close, with the Japanese back where they started.

Over the week end Chinese forces had driven them back to Chuki, some miles above the Kinhwa air base which the Japanese still hold and above Hankow in Anhwei Province.

Meanwhile, the 35th day of the siege of Stalingrad finds the Germans and Russians locked in the furious street-fighting battle. The Germans are being constantly relieved, fresh troops being sent into the city environs by transport planes. The Russians can get little relief, except from small boats darting across the Volga bringing supplies. The Germans are stated to have 1,000,000 engaged in the siege, probably 36,000 of them actually taking part in the street fighting. The Russians at this Volga point, therefore, face something like twice the force that the French faced at the famous Battle of Verdun.

The great problem of bringing Allied help to Russia is shipping. Germany's most determined offensive, apart from that against Russia, is at sea. Berlin claims to have sunk three large transports and a destroyer from a convoy heading from America to Britain. What this claim is worth remains to be seen.

Stalingrad:

Nazi Shock Troops Battling for City

Fresh German shock troops, rushed to the front by transport plane, poured into the debris-choked streets of Stalingrad in an effort to clinch victory, dispatches said today, but the Red Army, fighting from window and roof-top and in the streets, held the city in the 35th day of assault.

Northwest of the city, the Russians were blunting the German drive and unloosing an offensive of their own in an effort to slow the more direct Nazi attack on the city, it was reported. In one sector, a large Soviet unit killed 2,000 Germans in two days, a communiqué said.

The fighting for the city is "growing ever fiercer and bloodier," a correspondent for Pravda reported.

"The whole city is in convulsion from the incessant explosions of bombs and shell," he said.

The fighting of the past 24 hours, with Germans lunging into the city from several different points, has resulted in a zigzag front with Germans slightly advanced in some sectors and Russians established

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Casey Wheels Big Guns Into Position as Lodge Attends to Senate Duties

Democrats Confident Of Success

While Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, is today back in Washington to vote on the farm parity issue, Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, opposing Mr. Lodge for re-election, is wheeling his big campaign guns into position for his main drive on election on Nov. 3.

Leaders in the Casey camp said that he will return to Boston from his Clinton home tomorrow to whip his campaign plans into final shape. Before the end of the week, it is expected the 100 per cent New Dealer will fire his first oratorical shot to begin the final five-weeks campaign left before election day.

Meanwhile, Maxwell Rabb, Secretary to Senator Lodge, early this week will open the Lodge campaign headquarters at 6 Beacon Street, Boston, just across the street from the Casey headquarters at 11 Beacon Street.

Casey Confident

Answering Senator Lodge's statement that he will campaign in Massachusetts only when vital issues are not pending in Washington, Representative Casey told the Democratic State Convention delegates that "before I get far along in this campaign against the Republican incumbent, he'll come back to Massachusetts—and he'll come back here in a hurry, fighting for his political life."

The Casey statement is indicative of the confidence, even overconfidence, within the Democratic party of success in November.

Whereas the Republican leaders in general are prepared for perhaps their most vigorous organizational drive, because of their conviction that they face a hard fight, Democratic leaders have adopted, in many cases, an almost "it's all over but the shouting" attitude.

This Democratic confidence is based largely upon the fact that the party leaders are united behind the State ticket. The only possible exception appears to be Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor who lost the gubernatorial nomination to Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield

Kelly Watched

Although Mr. Kelly has already given his announced support to Mr. Putnam, some Democratic leaders are watching carefully for a Kelly move contrary to that announcement. What form that move might take on is a subject of speculation within the party.

Today Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, announced that on Oct. 10 he will mail to all registered voters in Massachusetts a copy of "information to the voters," containing description of the birth control referendum and other data on this question which will be voted upon on Nov. 3.

At the same time Republican and Democratic politicians were today studying figures released by Mr. Cook showing that thousands of the 269,600 Democrats and 222,500 Republicans who cast ballots at the Sept. 15 primary failed to vote at all in many of the State-wide contests.

The figures show that in the important contest for United States Senator in the Democratic primary a total of 31,528 blanks were cast. Representative Casey received 108,251 votes to 80,456 for John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, runner-up in the four-man field.

By a Staff Photographer

Victory Harvest Show Opens in Horticultural Hall

Upper left—An old-fashioned farm cart loaded with a harvest of squash means more than just a farm-cart-loaded-with-squash this year, as the towering figure of Uncle Sam in the background shows. Left to right, Lucille Buber of Berlin, N. H., and Barbara Campbell of Weston add a feminine touch to the scene. Upper right: This time it's the girl with the plow, the plow said to have been used by Daniel Webster. The girl is Virginia Turner of Kendall Green. Lower: This is Shirley Cummings of Southville, who arranged this vegetable exhibit entirely on her own.

Military Band Opens Victory Harvest Show

With food as important as ammunition in these times, Boston's first Victory Harvest Show opened at Horticultural Hall today to the martial strains of the 141st Artillery Coast Guard Band.

As their first contribution toward winning the war with food, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Advertising Club of Boston have joined to sponsor one of the largest harvest shows that the city has ever witnessed.

"Grow Food to Win the War" is its slogan and its purpose to encourage more and more home gardening to help alleviate the growing shortage of food, both at home and among our allies abroad.

No admission will be charged but visitors are invited to slip their small change and folding money into the huge pumpkin for Army and Navy War Relief that stands on the landing above the main exhibition hall. Contributions today will be given over entirely to the Army; those taken tomorrow to the Navy, and on the final day of the show, Wednesday, the money will be divided equally between the two.

Childhood memories returned to many of the show attendants today, as they viewed the realistic "Garden in the Woods" exhibit of Will C. Curtis of South Sudbury. They saw shiny red tomatoes ripening in the window of the old farm house, admired the vegetables just pulled from the garden, the apples heaped in the dooryard, and beyond the old rail fence, the cornfield with the stalks stacked wigwam fashion.

The Advertising Club exhibits, who are showing their home-grown products in the lecture hall, are mostly amateurs are having their first thrill of public competition for prizes, many of which will be in war savings stamps contributed through the generosity of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

A plow once used by Daniel Webster and an old-fashioned two-wheeled farm cart add "local color" to the feature exhibit of squash and pumpkins at the end of the hall.

Storage of Vegetables

Following through on the food for victory theme, the Massachusetts State College has erected a full-size vegetable storage cellar, with cut-away sections to show the proper construction for such a room, with insulation and ventilation plainly marked for those, who anticipating the shortage of canned goods, are foresighted enough to make their own provision for the future.

Nearby is another exhibit showing how to store things in a barrel out-of-doors. Home canning is colorfully illustrated in shelves of vegetables and fruits preserved in glass jars, this display being proudly shown by members of the 4-H Club.

Closing hour for the show tonight is 10 p. m., with opening hours for tomorrow and Wednesday at 9 o'clock, and closing hour at 10 p. m., the same as today.

Well known exhibitors and others competing for prizes, include: Ralph Ristaino of Franklin, Dr. Thomas Barbour of Beverly Farms, J. F. Cummings of Southville, the Lookout Farm of South Natick, Keown's Orchards of Sutton, Colprit Mussey of Dover, N. H., and the Bussey Institute in Jamaica Plain.

Boston to See Realistic Air Raid Tonight

There will be an air raid in Boston tonight—staged for Uncle Sam's Office of Civilian Defense.

High explosive and incendiary bombs will be set off, destroying actual three-story buildings and setting fire to others. Rescue squads will save "victims" from the structures under fire. Flame throwers and spectacular types of incendiaries will add color to the show.

The place is Braves Field, off Commonwealth Ave., and the time 8:30. Children will not be admitted. The show will go on, rain or shine, and will be repeated, tomorrow night at the same hour. There is no admission charge.

Special reserved seats will be available to members of the Greater Boston ARP forces, who are invited to watch the kind of scene they would view on a much larger scale if enemy bombers ever came over Massachusetts.

Announced as invited guests are Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding officer of the First Service Command, Maj. Gen. Kenneth Blood, in command of the New England Defense Sector, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, commandant of the First Naval District, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Eight Army officers and 30 enlisted men will conduct the performance with equipment valued at $40,000.

In Brookline yesterday, an estimated 15,000 residents watched a series of air raid demonstrations by members of the local ARP forces. A parade involving 4,000 men and women with armbands preceeded the exhibitions.

Edward Dane, Jr., chairman of the Brookline Public Safety Committee, announced that the town had purchased $5,284,380 worth of War Bonds and stamps, had given 16 tons of tin cans this month, and salvaged 800 pounds of fats.

In connection with "War Activities Day," residents left scrap outside their homes Saturday night, trucks collected it and displayed what must have been scores of tons during the parade and demonstrations.

Radcliffe Girls Looking Far in Future

Teen-age girls entering the Nation's colleges this week are training themselves to help make a warless world, both as scientifically educated workers and as active participants in Government, if early morning registrations of Radcliffe College indicate the trend throughout the country.

Members of Radcliffe's newest class who registered this morning were as brightly dressed in new college clothes and as eager to make friends as freshmen in previous years, but it was clearly shown that their deepest interests lay far beyond the latest fads in clothes and in crowded social activities. They were signing up in large numbers for courses relating to the war and world affairs, for courses in the history of the United States, Germany and Russia, for language courses, a few taking Japanese, and for physics and chemistry.

About 70 per cent of the class has registered so far and talked over courses of study with Miss Mildred P. Sherman, Assistant Dean, who reports the girls show a marked interest in scientific fields. Registrations by all members of the class will be completed tomorrow.

Lure of High Pay

Five new members of the Class of '46 found time this morning from their full schedule of unpacking and entrance activities to sit on the green lawn of the Quadrangle and share their ideas about careers in government, industry and the professions. Out of the five three are planning to study for governmental and scientific positions. The two others are considering teaching. Pretty Barbara Ewing of Cambridge, and formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich, explained that the war had influenced her to major in government and that she hoped to learn how wars came about in order to have an active part in doing away with them.

Weather Forecaster

A job as a U. S. Government weather forecaster was the career blonde Barbara Connelley of Marblehead said she had chosen to train for at Radcliffe. Elizabeth Riley of Jamaica Town, N. Y., reported she expected to register for chemistry, physics and mathematics and would decide upon her field of application later.

For these freshmen and their classmates the formal opening of Radcliffe's fall semester will occur Tuesday morning at the Second Congregational Church in Cambridge.

Commission Holds Dolan's Name Will Appear on Ballot

The name of Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Senate Democratic Floor Leader, will appear on the November State ballot as a candidate for re-election, even though he is now on active duty as a Lieutenant in the United States Army Air Corps, the State Ballot Commission ruled today.

The ruling was issued as the Commission dismissed a petition filed by Mrs. Katherine Davis of Boston that Mr. Dolan could not legally be a candidate for re-election while a member of the armed forces.

The Commission stated that there was no violation of the corrupt practices act and that the petition was not within the jurisdiction of the Ballot Law Commission.

Senator Dolan received his commission before his renomination on Sept. 15 but after the deadline for withdrawal from the primary.

Bay State Party Platforms One in Backing War Effort

Massachusetts Republican and Democratic candidates began their individual drives today for election on Nov. 3 as party members and independent voters studied the respective party platforms adopted at state conventions over the week end.

Only similarity in the two platforms came in their respective backing of the nation's war efforts and the glowing tributes to their own candidates for the major posts to be filled on Election Day.

Whereas the G. O. P. platform was the shortest on record and included no specific planks, the Democratic platform was lengthy and packed with proposals designed to attract votes from various important groups.

On the war, the Republican platform read:

G. O. P. War View

"Our country is at war. We pledge to our country and its leaders the undivided, loyal support of the Republicans of Massachusetts in the prosecution of the war to the end that complete victory shall be ours.

"To achieve this, no sacrifice is too great. With victory won, we further pledge ourselves to work for an enduring peace so that liberty may be preserved and security and happiness may rest upon all the peoples of this earth. . . ."

The rest of the platform was devoted to praise for Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., the 14 nominees for Representative in Congress, Governor Leverett Saltonstall, who was given outspoken backing, and the other party candidates.

Commends Saltonstall

In praising the Governor, the convention's platform in effect presented planks, for it read:

"We enthusiastically commend the humanitarian and business-like administration of Governor Saltonstall as evidenced by the recognition of the obligation to the aged, the dependent children, and all others in need of assistance, to which policy the Republican Party stands pledged and committed, in making available to them vastly larger sums for their assistance than ever previously appropriated; by his farsighted, cooperative and vigorous action in establishing our Committee on Public Safety, our State Guard and many other agencies to assure the security of our citizens and also to the end that our Commonwealth may take its historical place in the forefront of an all-out war effort; by three-quarters reduction of our State debt; by establishment of a war emergency fund made possible by prudent reduction in expenditures without the imposition of additional taxes; by insistence upon the merit system for positions in public service, and the restoration of its morale, and by the efficient and humanitarian administration of all the functions of our State."

The Democratic platform opened with the statement:

"The Democratic Party . . . herewith pledges its unswerving allegiance to our great Commander in Chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. We are now engaged in a struggle to defend and protect our time-honored freedoms against the forces of tyranny and Godlessness.

"It is a struggle which demands the utmost sacrifice on the part of every American. Blind partisanship should stand challenged and ashamed when confronted by the awful fact that we are engaged in a struggle for our very existence."

Birth-Control Issue

The numerous planks were headed by one calling for defeat of the so-called birth-control referendum. This proposal may still be an issue in the campaign despite Governor Saltonstall's efforts to eliminate it as a political issue by announcing publicly his own opposition to the referendum.

The party favored repeal of the merit rating system under unemployment compensation, an increase in amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits, and gradual extension of benefits to all workers.

The platform included planks for readjustment of the pay of all public employees to meet the increasing cost of living, as well as for protection and indemnification of civilian defense workers.

The party condemned the Republican-controlled Civil Service Commission for "high-handed administration of Civil Service laws," Governor Saltonstall for "his abuse of executive power, the Republican Legislature for "its misuse of legislative authority to effect the partisan removal of competent employees."

In addition the platform contained an attack upon the "secret activities of lobbyists now operating on Beacon Hill."

Convention delegates also backed an increase in the tax on dog-race betting and condemned public employment of retired judges.

Scrap Search Week Opens

Continued from Page 1

or perhaps some discarded garden equipment hiding in a dark corner, or a couple of old metal wastebaskets they could bring themselves to part with. Everything is wanted—from old keys, button hooks, and bread tins, to unused steam engines.

In Massachusetts, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has proffered the aid of every State agency and all the State personnel to be utilized in any way that will help in the search and collection of schap.

"Remember, this is only the start," he said last night. "We will not stop until every available ounce of needed scrap on State property is in process of conversion into materials so desperately needed by our fighting forces on land and sea."

Articles of iron, steel, rubber are included in this drive. Tins cars are not. They will be collected regularly the third week in each month in Boston, and on equally regular dates in other areas.

War Production Board Chairman, Donald M. Nelson, uttered this appeal today; "I call upon every citizen of the United States to make this campaign a success by gathering and turning in all the scrap metal that can possibly be spared. Let towering victory stock piles in every community in the nation stand as symbols of America's defiance of the Axis."

Leaders of the drive stress this point: "All of us have saved old junky stuff or stuff we didn't need right now, thinking maybe it would come in handy sometime. That's all right in peacetime.

"But now we need every bit of metal for war. If you have anything made of metal and don't actually need it, turn it in."

If you have scrap which you don't want to give away, although at the same time you wish to help the Government, they say, sell it to a junkman and then buy war bonds or stamps with the proceeds. Otherwise, give it to the scrap collectors or carry it to the community junk pile.

Steel men said Saturday that if Americans make an extraordinarily thorough job of digging up every bit of scrap metal from homes and farms in this drive, it may not be necessary to tap those sources again.

More than 500 pounds of scrap metal is being contributed by the State Registry of Motor Vehicles. The scrap includes a vast amount of sample fender sections, tail light attachments and the like sent in by manufacturers for Massachusetts approval during the past several years. Registrar Frank A. Goodwin ordered the material turned in for scrap.

Shriners' Circus Ticket Sale Up

Thrills await spectators at the Hamid-Morton three-ring circus which will open tonight at the Boston Garden under the sponsorship of Aleppo Temple of the Shrine. Advance sales of tickets indicate a 40 per cent increase over last year's advance sales, the management announced last night.

Twenty-six features of the show include Peejay Ringens, who dives from a height of 90 feet into a tank of three feet of water; and Bee Kyle, champion woman high diver, who plunges backward from a height of 70 feet into a flaming tank.

Matinees will be given tomorrow at 3 o'clock and daily thereafter, including Oct. 4, at the same hour. Evening performances will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

Russian War Relief Goal Is $6,000,000

Russian War Relief will raise $6,000,000 in this country this year, instead of an expected $5,500,000, if plans of the National Budget Committee for War Appeals of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., are realized.

The announcement came from Gerard Swope, Chairman, today, who said the increase in the figure was due to the present situation on the Russian Front.

How to Extinguish a Fire Bomb

United States Army Signal Corps

World Record Holder to Demonstrate Speed Tonight

Lying prone, with what appears to be the top of a garbage pail—or something similar—as shield, Master Sergeant Monroe R. Bethman of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service is shown extinguishing an incendiary bomb. His technique, squirting a direct jet of water, is now the approved method. Sergeant Bethman has established a world's record in speed of extinguishing fire bombs. He is one of a staff of 8 officers and 30 men who will put on the demonstration "Air Raid" at the National League Baseball Park, Commonwealth Avenue, tonight at 8:30 o'clock, open free to the public.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

A Victory Harvest Show opens in Horticultural Hall today for three days under the joint auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Advertising Club of Boston. The show will be open from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. tonight and from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday. Open free to the public.

The Hamid-Morton circus opens in the Boston Garden under the sponsorship of the Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine with the first performance at 8:30 p. m. It will continue until Oct. 4 with matinees beginning Tuesday at 3 p. m.

An air raid show with hissing flame throwers and exploding demolition bombs will be staged tonight and tomorrow night at the National League Baseball Park, beginning at 8:30 p. m., by the U. S. Army Chemical Warfare Service, under the sponsorship of the War Department and the Office of Civilian Defense.

Tuesday

A talk on "English Rooms" will be given by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 9
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Much cooler tonight with light frost and danger of heavy frost in exposed places of the suburbs. Gentle winds.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Southwestern Maine: Cooler tonight with light frost and danger of heavy frost in exposed places.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Much cooler tonight with light frost and danger of heavy frost in exposed places.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Tuesday, 3:06 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:03 p. m.

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Republican Rise to Power Foreseen in 6-State Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—While party leaders are zestfully disputing each other's grandiose election claims, a distinguished university social scientist has just completed his own study of national voting behavior and, together with an analysis of the trends in six representative states, came forward today to report these findings:

1. That, barring international catastrophe, the November returns will mark the beginning of a Republican rise to power.

2. That any one of three things—an Axis victory, a negotiated peace or a United Nations success after a prolonged struggle—will subject national politics to "irremediable disturbance in the course of which an 'American führer' is likely to take control of the country."

These are conclusions reached on the basis of a study undertaken by Professor Harold F. Gosnell of the University of Chicago, a specialist in political trends for many years, and published by the American Council on Public Affairs. The research in connection with the study was sponsored by the Social Science Research Committee of the University of Chicago.

States Analyzed

The states which were intensively analyzed as part of the survey were Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Illinois and Louisiana.

On the basis of his findings, Professor Gosnell waraned that the foundations of the two-party system are "precarious" because "there is an incipient Fascism in the United States ready to flare up when conditions are favorable." Signs of this he sees in the increasing frequency with which "organaized farmers, unionized workers, and business organizations have used violence to accomplish their purposes" and in the power and influence achieved by isolationist groups. In his opinion, the "America First" movement "contained within itself most of the formerly overt Fascistic organizations in the United States."

"The future of the American party system," said Professor Gosnell, "depends upon our faith in the efficacy of the democratic process to solve the difficult problems of the war and postwar periods, upon our willingness to make sacrifices to attain national unity, upon our ability to achieve discipline without going Fascist, and upon our tolerance of changes in our economic and political institutions urgently called for by the times."

Issues Repressed

Declaraing that "one of the characteristics of the political process in the United States has been repression of fundamental issues by the major party spokesmen," Professor Gosnell asserted that "economic conditions have been predominant factors in 10 out of the last 12 Presidential elections."

He further stated: "While sectional, religious, and traditional influences are still important in national politics and tend to produce political behavior independent of economic considerations, yet analysis shows that more and more the two major parties are dividing on the basis of economic groupings."

In his analysis of national voting behavior in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Illinois, and Louisiana, Professor Gosnell devoted considerable attention to economic and social influences in these states. By comparing his findings with data about the remaining states of the Union, he reached the following conclusions:

Politically, Ohio is the most typical state of the nation.

Trends Followed

Other states which parallel national trends are Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Kansas and Illinois—with Republican bias; and Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and Nebraska—with Democratic bias.

The political swing of the following states resembles the national trend but is more pronounced: Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, and California—with Republican bias; and Montana, Idaho and Nevada—with Democratic bias.

The following states follow national trends but more moderately: the New England states—with the exception of Vermont—and Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, and New Mexico.

The "solid South" states have no relation to national trends. "Immobility is the chief characteristic."

Michelson Scornful

Charles Michelson, director of publicity of the Democratic National Committee, of course, does not see any "fifth cycle" in view and he is particularly scornful in his latest release on the Republican jubilation which has followed the Maine elections this month. He pointedly recalls a whole series of Republican predictions of Republican victories based on what Maine has done during the past 12 years and accurately remarks they have never come true.

But Mr. Michelson, whatever the political outlook, could hardly be expected to foresee a Democratic loss, even if one was indicated, and considerable Republican gains in the House of Representatives seem to be clearly indicated. The dispute only concerns whether they will be sufficient to win control of the House itself. The elections themselves will provide the best evidence on that point.

16 States Save Money By Cut in Highway Stripe

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Have you noticed the partial blackout of the white stripe marking traffic lanes?

In 16 states the newly painted or repainted lines now are interrupted. The striping machine paints only intermittently—15 feet, then skips 25 feet—as it rolls along, leaving a line of dashes.

The California Highway Division, which claims to have originated the idea, says the saving in this State alone will amount to $112,000 annually.

Checking Sabotage of Drink Their Aim

W. C. T. U. Leaders Meeting in Birmingham, Ala.

Upper: National officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Seated (left to right): Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Treasurer; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President; Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York, Vice-President. Standing (left to right): Mrs. Nelle G. Burger of Springfield, Mo., Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo, Corresponding Secretary. Lower: These pretty young members of the Youth's Temperance Council of National W. C. T. U. enjoy the best in summer beverages—nonalcoholic. Left to right: Gloria Cleveland, Watertown, Conn.; Betty Miller, Corvallis, Ore., and Margaret Laney, Charlotte, N. C. A soft-drink and milk stand will feature the 68th convention, Oct. 1-6.

W. C. T. U. Expected to Ask Prohibition

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 28—Women who have given long, serious study to the alcohol problem and know the hampering effect of liquor and the liquor industry upon the entire war effort are gathering here from all parts of the United States to map a program for checking the sabotage of drink.

They are the White Ribbon Army—homemakers who are carrying on the work of the women's temperance movement in the seventh decade of its organization. On Oct. 2, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union opens its 68th annual convention here.

"No convention in the 68 years has faced a more serious world and national situation," the convention call points out. "The W. C. T. U. must recognize that it is a body representing a great moral force in this nation which now faces these serious problems. Let us meet in council to seek divine guidance in determining what part this organization should take in contributing to the solution of these problems."

There is no question that the W. C. T. U. will continue its traditional educational work. The bedrock of the temperance movement is education, and in recent years the educational work of the organization has been strikingly modernized. Under Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, courses in "scientific temperance instruction" have been developed which put these lessons on the basis of a modern laboratory science. At the same time, the visual educational program has been greatly extended with the production of motion pictures as well as the publishing of charts and posters. To make certain that the instructional material is well used, the W. C. T. U. has conducted numerous courses and seminars for teachers of alcohol education.

War Saboteur

This part of the work is so well established that it calls for relatively little discussion at conventions, except as to ways and means for increasing its scope. What the delegates this year are most concerned about is the curbing of the liquor traffic in the national emergency. Liquor is a saboteur to the war effort, and the liquor business is acting to keep its damaging acts from being detected, these social students insist. Here at Birmingham they hope to come to agreement on national policy which they believe will stop the waste of economic and human resources due to the manufacture and use of intoxicating drink.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President, has said it is likely that a resolution asking for wartime prohibition will be presented to the convention. The organization has consistently supported the Sheppard Bill to prohibit the sale of beer in camp canteens and to direct the Secretaries of War and Navy to establish dry areas around camps. This bill, Mrs. Smith observes, provides the same safeguards for today's service men that Congress provided for their fathers in 1917. The convention will undoubtedly urge passage of this bill.

While as mothers, members of the W. C. T. U. are primarily concerned about the moral problem of youth in the Army, they are also facing the economic side of the question and pointing out the loss in military and economic efficiency due to the unrestricted flow of liquor at the present time.

Nearly 1,000,000 persons—990,179, to quote a 1941 publication of the United Brewers Industrial Foundation—are engaged in the distribution of alcoholic beverages, and about 45,000 are employed in the breweries alone, the convention will be told. Thousands of farmhands are harvesting hops and grapes for the brewers and wine makers in the face of severe labor shortages in other agricultural fields. Railroad men are kept busy transporting the products of brewery and distillery when they might be employed moving essential war material.

Manpower Waste

Then, of course, there is the tremendous waste of manpower due to consumption of this industry's goods. The W. C. T. U. quotes Dr. Thomas J. Meyers of Pasadena, Calif., President of the American College of Neuro-Phychiatrists, who said in a recent meeting of his organization: "At a time when everyone is expected to work or fight, chronic alcoholism is sending at least 1,000,000 Americans to the scrap heap, with 50,000 new alcoholics being added each year."

A vivid picture of this large-scale waste will be put before the convention by its numerous speakers, and the body is expected to indorse policies for stopping it. It will not be surprising if their reasoning leads them to make an appeal to the nation for wartime prohibition.

Essentially, religious, the W. C. T. U. takes ample time from its busy sessions for prayer and the singing of hymns. The six-day sessions open Oct. 1 with an afternoon worship service, and each morning session has its "quiet hour." From earliest days of the organization, when shy home women marched into saloons and kneeled in prayer, the W. C. T. U. has emphasized the need of seeking spiritual guidance in its work in behalf of humanity, and it sticks to this fundamental.

Same Path

In this devotion to religion the W. C. T. U. follows the path marked out by its organizer, Frances E. Willard, who wrote the Declaration of Principles printed in this year's program. The Declaration, written in 1874, includes such modern planks as "a living wage, an eight-hour day . . . the equal right of all to hold opinions and to express the same with equal freedom." And it concludes on the religious note: "We pledge ourselves to labor and to pray that all these principles, founded upon the gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the customs of society and the laws of the land."

Objectives of the organization have changed very little if any from those of Frances Willard's day, but methods are continually being modernized.

Current problems determine much of this year's convention program. One evening will be devoted to hearing of Alabama's efforts to get state-wide prohibition at the present time. Dr. W. Earl Hotalen, Executive Secretary of the Alabama Temperance Alliance, speaks Sept. 28 on the national significance of this struggle, and other local speakers will report on the campaign. It will also, according to its custom, devote one evening session to hearing reports on the temperance movement in other lands and activities of the World's W. C. T. U. Chief speaker for this program will be Dr. Charles Allen Clark, for 40 years a missionary in Korea.

Youth has its night Oct. 3 when young people themselves plan to take over the convention program and conduct a panel discussion of "Practical Christianity in Wartime." Mrs. Camille Kelley, Memphis, Tenn., juvenile court judge, is the speaker for the convention dinner which concludes the convention.

Strengthening of Family in Wartime Urged on Parent-Teacher Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARIETTA, Ga., Sept. 28—America's parents today were called upon to strengthen the family in wartime as the "basic unit of society" at ceremonies dedicating a memorial to Alice McLellan Birney, a founder of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Mrs. William Kletzer, of Portland, Ore., National President, told more than 400 leaders of the parent-teacher movement from all parts of the nation who participated in the dedication:

"Social patterns change; boundary lines of nations are pushed aside; the world shudders in cataclysmic strife, but the family remains the basic unit of society. Strengthening the family, bringing to the art of parenthood all the resources that science and education have made available, uniting parents, teachers, sociologists, officials, and all the others who play a part in the growth and development of children—this is no unimportant assignment for any organization to assume. And this is the task that Mrs. Birney gave us, for it is by these means that we can best serve childhood."

The memorial, set on the grounds of the Marietta High School, is a sun court paved with native stones from each State Congress of the national organization now numbering 2,685,000 men and women in 28,000 parent-teacher associations.

The court is centered by a marble sundial, the gift of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. On the pedestal are inscribed these words: "This sun court is dedicated to a great woman who made a great dream come true — Alice McLellan Birney, founder of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. From the seed of faith she planted has come the flowering of a new era of hope and promise for America's children."

The sundial was unveiled by Alice Birney Robert, great-granddaughter of Mrs. Birney, in a part of the ceremonies broadcast nationally.

Dies Pledges 'Nazi Front' Exposé Soon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas announced that the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities of which he is Chairman would issue a report within two or three weeks listing 93 organizations within the United States as "Nazi Front" groups.

He said the report would detail activities of the organizations and make public the names of several hundred officers, as well as the names of individuals who, he said, supplied financial backing. Many of these, he added, "are persons of high standing."

After the Committee has presented the report, which Mr. Dies said would contain some 500 pages and "sum up the work of the past four years," it may recommend legal steps against the organizations.

Announcing that the report would name "all officers, district leaders, and similar executives," of the listed groups, Mr. Dies explained that "many members of these organizations are neither Nazis nor Nazi sympathizers, but have been duped into joining because some of the ostensible principles of the organizations appealed to them."

He said many groups had been formed for "ostensibly laudable purposes and to accomplish so-called patriotic objectives," but that they were controlled and used by the Nazis to spread propaganda.

Mr. Dies added that the report would contain sufficient evidence "to justify prosecution of many of the individuals named."

U. S. Newspapers to Stress Value of Free Press in War

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Newspapers of America are going to devote a week to acquainting their readers with the multitude of activities of their free press in the war effort.

Features will stress this war roll and the part a free press plays in the maintenance of democracy in this year's observance of National Newspaper Week, Oct. 1 to 8 inclusive.

With the slogan, "Newspapers Go All Out for Victory," many publications will carry reproductions of the American Flag on their front pages that week and through their newsboys will intensify their drive for increased purchases of war bonds and stamps.

This aid to the war savings program already has reached high figures, a Treasury report revealed. Free newspaper space contributed by upwards of 10,000 daily, weekly, labor, religious, farm and other newspapers, and by more than 200 monthly magazines, national weeklies and trade journals is roughly estimated by the Treasury at $65,000,000.

Approximately 300,000 newspaper boys on more than 900 papers are selling war stamps, and the Treasury reported that up to Sept. 10 they had sold 436,333,068 stamps and had turned over $50,000,000 to the Treasury.

Promotion will be stepped up in the current national scrap drive in which newspapers assumed leadership at the request of Donald Nelson, War Production Chief.

National and local leaders, civic organizations, clergymen, schools, clubs, radio stations, forums, businesses and Mr. Average Citizen will be invited to participate in observance of the week.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, will speak to members of the New Jersey Press Association, Oct. 5, in connection with the week's program.

Features for publication will tell the public the story of newspapers, of news coverage, pictures, news and advertising ethics and what a free press means to America.

The exciting but hazardous work of war correspondents will be told. Pictures will show the coverage of two major world wars. Special cartoons will be another feature.

Reviews of the development of newspapers in America and important dates in press history will be supplemented by stories of the news, production and business problems facing publications today.

Factual information, types of propaganda, and censorship of publications are related topics which will stress the importance to America of a free press as opposed to the distortions of news in Axis dominated countries.

In addition to these world-wide activities, newspapers will tell their readers of the work they do as local organs of information and editorial influence. The place they hold as a local industry will be shown.

In addition, many newspapers will carry stories of former staff members now serving in the armed forces or doing war work of specialized nature.

Striking a nation-wide blow for the war effort, newspapers will honor their newsboys at the same time with the intensified, vigorous, day-long drive for the sale of war stamps on Oct. 3, National Newsboy Day.

National Newsboy Day is sponsored over the country by the International Circulation Managers' Association, with Paul G. Lawson, of Clarksburg, W. Va., President, Chairman of the Committee for that day's drive.

Sponsors of National Newspaper Week are members of Newspaper Association Managers, Inc., with Vernon T. Sanford, President of the Oklahoma Press Association, as Chairman of Promotion for the observance.

Nation-Wide 'Gas' Rationing To Be Linked With Tire Control

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has announced that nationwide gasoline rationing will start probably about Nov. 22 with a basic ration of slightly under four gallons a week.

Motor fuel rationing for the country's 27,000,000 private vehicles—patterned after the system now in effect on the Atlantic seaboard—will be merged with tire rationing into a single program, Mr. Henderson said. He did not explain how this would be accomplished.

Earlier, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, called for a nation-wide speed limit of 35 miles an hour. Compliance with this, Mr. Henderson announced, will be a basic requirement for obtaining both tire and gasoline rations.

In addition, tires on all cars must be submitted every 60 days after rationing starts for on-wheel inspection to insure that proper care is given them.

The 35-mile speed limit on all highways and streets was decreed in an official ODT order. It did not carry enforcement or penal provisions, but Mr. Eastman said he would request the Governors of all states to make it effective "through proclamation or otherwise." The Governors will be asked to call upon state and local officials for strict enforcement.

The speed limit was ordered effective Oct. 1 for all vehicles except trucks and busses operated by common carriers over regularly scheduled routes, and for the latter Oct. 15.

Motor vehicles operated by the armed forces or under their direction were exempted, as were cars driven in emergencies "for the protection and preservation of life and health or for public safety." The latter must be held to "reasonable" speeds consonant with the emergency existing.

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"An excellent service"—Elmer Davis, Director, Office of War Information.

SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

WHERE CAN I GET FREE 5-POINT SAFETY SERVICE FOR MY CAR?

AT STATIONS DISPLAYING THIS SIGN!

"SAVE WEAR WITH SINCLAIR"

CARE FOR YOUR CAR—FOR YOUR COUNTRY

Maine Municipal Judges Would Raise Age for Liquor Buying From 18 to 21

Men Adrift 32 Days on Ocean Ready to Leave for Sea Again

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"An East Coast Port" was the date line. The time was last August. For 32 days the 47 men from the torpedoed merchant ship drifted in a lifeboat. When they were finally rescued in the Bahamas they could hardly crawl ashore, but in the absence of food and water something had kept them going. "Not a single man went berserk," said Carl S. Dalbey, Jr., the ship's Radio Officer, who is 20, and stuck to his signal room after the torpedo struck, till the generators stopped working and the sea came pouring in. He and the Captain were the last to jump overboard.

He is ready to go back and is simply waiting at the Seamen's Club of Boston, where he arrived a few days ago, to sail on another ship. Still on the thin side he claims to have gained most of his weight back, under his mother's care, at home in Oklahoma City. He was thin at the time of the rescue. The ring with two diamonds from his grandfather's cuff links had slipped right off into the ocean. He will never again take anything with him but a Bible. He feels he needs that. It was his faith, he declares, that kept him alive. Now, he says, every time he gets a drink of water he feels grateful. There is no slightest question on the subject of going back. "A guy's just doing his job," as Carl puts it.

Seamen's Club's Cosy—But

That is the way Jack Auerbach feels, too. It's very cosy at the Seamen's Club, but as soon as he can get aboard he'll be off again on the high seas. He is very serious about his job, this blue-eyed native of Vienna, whose chief interest in peacetime is music. He escaped from a Nazi prison when Hitler's invaders in 1938 were about to send him to a concentration camp, because of his race and his opposing political convictions. He found his way to the United States, and at the time of Pearl Harbor tried to enlist in the American forces, first the Air Force, then the Navy, then the Army. But he was rejected, not being a citizen. So he got into the Merchant Marine. "I'm not the sort of person," he tells you, "to sit back and let others fight; and democracy's worth fighting for. If I can't take up arms myself I'll help to carry them to those who can."

There's much to think about when you're sailing the ocean today, he admits; along the coast you see the wrecks of ships sticking out of the water, and it's not pleasant wondering about those who didn't get out of them.

There's Sten Vilson, a young Swede, in the Norwegian Merchant Marine, who is just resting a bit at the Club, before putting out again. And there are Norwegian comrades whose faces darken at the mention of Germany and who take grim pride in the sabotage their countrymen are so successfully performing, at home. They do not think you can take a city by bombardment, but if you supply the native population with arms, then you have something to work on; and the Norwegians, they will emphasize, are eager to free themselves.

Recreation Difficulties

These are a few of the men who are keeping the ship lanes open for those vital supplies which mean advance to the allied forces. Technically they have a civilian status. They wear no uniform. When they present themselves at the doors of recreation centers for enlisted men, they are often sent away, because those centers are primarily for men in uniform. Some centers have extended their hospitality to the Merchant Marine, but others feel it would tax their facilities too much to do so, and also mention the difference in pay between the two groups. There is, of course, a difference in remuneration, which looks impressive in basic figures, but actually reduces itself, on examination, to something much smaller. An ordinary seaman receives $65 a month, the lowest rate on the ship, and a bonus ranging from $75 to $82.50 because of the war "emergency." His pay, however, comes only when he is working. He is not guaranteed a year's continuous labor, nor is he supplied with any clothing, or subsistence while ashore.

Need Better Identification

Wages, moreover, are not the guiding factor in establishing recreation centers, as Harry J. Pearson, Director of the Seamen's Club, points out. It is not just free entertainment which a man needs, but the right kind of place in which to read, write letters, eat, sleep, leave his valuables, take his troubles, meet his friends. Some of the men in the Merchant Marine tell the writer they would like to have some uniform which would identify them. At the United Service Organization centers where they are admitted, for example, they must first prove to the registrar that they are in the service. They have a Maritime Commission badge, but on a raft or when swimming for a lifeboat, such a thing can get lost. The last discharge papers have been known to get lost, too, and the seaman's identification papers.

The Seamen's Club, which moved last year to its present building in Batterymarch Street, after 50 years' service as the Sailors' Haven, in Charlestown, operates under the Episcopal City Mission. Boston not being a pay-off center, but a port of call, the huge premises are not fully occupied by merchant seamen. Various other clubs, including the Union Jack Club (for the British Navy), a Netherlands Association, and other allied or exiled national seagoing groups have their quarters there, and all mingle freely, exchanging services. Beds cost 50 cents a night, and full-course dinners from 30 to 45 cents.

P. E. Genereux

By a Staff Photographer

Parrot Likes Seamen's Club, Too

Upper: Harry J. Pearson, Director of Seamen's Club of Boston, and his pet parrot. Lower: Sten Vilson, left, Swedish member of Norwegian Merchant Marine, now at Seamen's Club of Boston, talking with Carl S. Dalbey, Jr., from Oklahoma City, Okla., young radio officer, one of 47 survivors of torpedoed vessel in August, who drifted 32 days in lifeboat. Both are ready to go back to sea.

Milk Delivery Hours Shifted

On and after Oct. 1, no retail milk deliveries will be permitted before 7 a. m. in Boston and the 10 principal secondary markets in Massachusetts, under orders issued by the State Milk Control Board.

The Board's action was based on a hearing held last week on the 7 a. m. delivery proposal. The secondary markets affected are Pittsfield, Springfield, Westfield, Worcester, Framingham, Weston, Lowell-Lawrence, Haverhill, New Bedford and Fall River.

"The experience of markets where a 7 o'clock time has been widely adopted by voluntary action," the board stated, "indicates that substantial tire and gasoline savings are effected through the complete elimination of call backs."

University Extension To Give Fire Course

For young men intending to take the Civil Service Fire Entrance Examination for the Boston Fire Department, the State Department of Education is conducting a university extension course, to start tonight, at 7:45 p. m. at the Old South Meeting House at Washington and Milk Street.

Instruction on practical questions based on the new fire manual will be emphasized in the course, which will be taught by Patrick F. Hynes of the Boston School Department at the eight meetings of the class, Mondays and Thursdays.

FOR Cooking Odors, Bathrooms, Closed-Up Rooms, Careless Animal Pets . . .

AT YOUR GROCER'S
E. M. KIMBALL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

'Automobile Row' Signboards Viewed as Big Scrap Source

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Commonwealth Avenue's "automobile row" has all but hung out the signboard, "closed for the duration." And under cover of the darkness that hangs each night over this "blacked-out" area, inspectors of the salvaging division of the Office of Price Administration are listing dozens of unused electric signboards, some of them from two to six stories in height, which could mean thousands of tons of steel added to the State's growing stock pile of scrap metal.

Stemming from this typical scene of idle, metal-framed billboards, many of which advertise products that manufacturers have stopped producing, John I. Taylor, regional salvaging head, today reported that he had ordered division representatives throughout the State to blueprint possibilities for converting this type of economic waste into terms of valuable scrap necessary for the war effort.

A trip along Commonwealth Avenue's mile-long district of little-used new-car display rooms and tall buildings adorned with steel braced billboards discloses the motive for the drive to tap this new source of scrap. Illuminated signboards that are no longer illuminated at night invite customers to buy products they no longer can get without government permission. Other signs promote metal and tool sales which are difficult to take advantage of. Still others advocate products that a war-curbed public cannot buy at all.

Lot of Metal Going to Waste

This all adds up to a typical illustration of what Mr. Taylor believes constitutes a lot of metal going to waste. Just how many hundreds of tons of metal could be salvaged from these idle boards, he could not say. There are costs of demolition, of course, to be taken into consideration, also the possibility that the salvaging of these gigantic peacetime implements of industry will involve some sort of Government subsidy.

On the other hand, there are representatives of the automobile industry along the Avenue who say that they could be induced to join in a general industrial movement to contribute these massive metallic frames to the scrap metal drive.

One distributor said, "If it comes to asking motorists to give up their automobile bumpers, I say take the metal signboards first."

Other Buildings Have Them

Many buildings throughout the Commonwealth that have been taken over completely by the Army or Navy are still topped by metal-framed and metal-faced billboards advertising products that are no longer sold or displayed in the buildings beneath them. Many businessmen approached today agreed that the signboards represented heavy investments in steel which no longer have any advertising value, other than to keep the names of concerns before the public eye during the war.

Some of them even denied any value to the signs, since they cannot be lighted at night and being designed specifically for night illumination, they are not easily seen in the daytime.

Many of the existing signboards with their rear framework of steel look like the interior of a dirigible with its meshwork of girders. It is conservatively estimated that any one of the large signs would produce from 10 to 100 tons of scrap, and some of the largest ones would run higher in salvaging values. Multiply Boston's "automobile row" by hundreds of busy streets throughout the Commonwealth lined with metal-framed billboards atop the buildings and Mr. Taylor envisaged stupendous quantities of scrap metal.

How to get this metal at a minimum of cost is still his greatest problem. The co-operative attitude of businessmen may furnish the answer.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: "The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Working for Victory." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.3 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Advisory Council Of Women to Hold Boston Conference

Maj. Carlos J. Cochrane, who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross early this year for "displaying outstanding initiative, resourcefulness and a high degree of skill under trying conditions," will be the principal speaker at a luncheon of the Advisory Council of the Women's Interests Section of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations at the Hotel Statler on Oct. 1.

The Advisory Council represents 33 national women's organizations, and was formed to aid the women's Interests Section in bringing the problems of the Army before the women of the country and enlisting their co-operation in speedy solutions.

Next Thursday's meeting is one of a series of regional conferences being held in each of the nine Army Service Commands. The morning session will be made up of "Off the record" speeches, followed by a luncheon at which Major Cochrane will be the guest of Honor.

The afternoon session will be open for general discussion of the problems raised at the morning meeting. Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command, or a representative, will represent the Army here, together with Lieut. Col. J. J. Donovan of the Public Relations Office, and Chaplain Ernest L. Loomis.

Maj. William C. Slater, representative of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department, will speak at the closed morning session on the "Danger of Rumor Spreading," and Miss Harriet A. Robeson, Chairman of the Volunteer Special Services of the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross, will represent that organization.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—National Teachers Meeting.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.8me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Army-Navy "E" Award.
4:30 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:45 p. m.—String Ensemble.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—World Series Preview.
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Orchestra; vocalists.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale," Dean Auston, Purdue.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:10 p. m.—Herbie Woods' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Norse 'Wings' Get a Big Lift By Bond Sale

In an expression of encouragement to a nation conquered but still fighting, 10,000 Americans of Greater Boston crowded into the Boston Garden to buy $200,000 of war bonds in a huge "Wings for Norway" program arranged yesterday by Swedish-American residents.

The whole amount is to be earmarked by the lend lease administration to buy airplanes for Norwegian pilots training at Camp Little Norway in Canada. Fifteen young fliers, wearing the powder blue uniforms of the Royal Norwegian Air Force, represented their comrades at the camp. They were introduced by their commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Ole Reistad, and were greeted by a thunderous ovation from the crowd.

The audience's response in the drive to buy 30 airplanes was praised by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts as "the answer of your group to the sufferings of the Norwegian people. It is a practical tribute to their unconquerable spirit and determination to contribute further to the defeat of the Axis." His words of commendation were echoed by Mayor Tobin.

Against a huge backdrop of United Nations soldiers in action over the world, the thousands that filled the Garden saw a three-hour program of Army and Marine might, singing by Swedish-American groups and a dance exhibition by Bill Robinson, noted Negro tap dancer.

Blonde Nina Karlson of Arlington Heights was awarded the title of "Miss Scandinavia" during a beauty contest and received the Ice Follies Trophy, presented by Jeffery Lynn, motion picture star of Swedish descent who was on leave from the United States Army for the occasion.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 29
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Better Facilities Are Urged For Handling Juvenile Cases

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 28—Lending weight to the position of those who feel the State Legislature, in its forthcoming session, should act to strengthen liquor laws in the face of referendum returns showing an increasing "dry" sentiment, the Maine Municipal Judges Association has formally recommended that the legal age for the purchase of serving of liquor should be 21 instead of the present 18 years of age. The association also adopted a resolution calling upon cities and towns to improve their facilities for the handling of the problem of juvenile delinquey.

Managers to Meet

There is a wartime note in some of the subjects which will be discussed at the meeting of Maine Town and City Managers Oct. 2-3 in Bangor. Frank T. Adams, Belfast Town Manager, will speak on the subject, "Problems of the Municipality in the Development of an Army Airport," while "Civilian Defense Organization and Operation" will be discussed by Richard E. Flanders, Lincoln Town Manager.

The war influence also is noted in the subject which will be presented by Mark A. Trafton, Presque Isle City Manager, "Social Problems Created by Military Establishments."

Transport of Pupils

The State Office of Price Administration offered a solution for a big problem of transportation of school children, this week, when it issued a ruling permitting passenger cars regularly carrying four or more pupils or school employees to and from schools be granted preferred mileage status, provided alternative means of transportation are inadequate.

Originally preferred mileage for this purpose was limited to school busses and this limitation was a particular problem in Maine, where, especially in many of the smaller towns, passenger vehicles customarily have been used under contract to carry the pupils.

Students Advised

Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, advised the students at first chapel services that college in wartime is no place of escape from the toil and turmoil of the world. "It is the duty of the college," he said, "to preserve for youth perspective and balance, qualities as necessary as knowledge of science and skill in aviation is necessary."

Dr. Clifton D. Gray, President of Bates College, declared that every college and university must be geared to all-out war effort. "There are still some Americans who even at this late hour are saying: 'It can't happen here,' " Doctor Gray cautioned.

Christian Science Programs

For Tuesday, September 29

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc, 11.79mc and 6.04mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Highway Traffic Declines One-Half

Traffic on Massachusetts highways has dropped off more than one-half during the last year, according to figures released by the Federal Highway Planning Survey today. The actual reduction for August was 53.9 per cent, compared with August, 1941.

Basing its figures on the records of nine counting machines located on major highways, the survey pointed out that during the first eight months of this year highway volume reductions averaged 31.4 per cent a month, building up to the latest figures of more than 50 per cent.

The survey also showed that gasoline consumption in the State totaled 53,780,000 gallons in July or 29 per cent less than the corresponding month of 1941. The gasoline reduction for the first seven months of the current year was 18.7 per cent. August figures are expected to indicate a continued falling off in gasoline use.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc

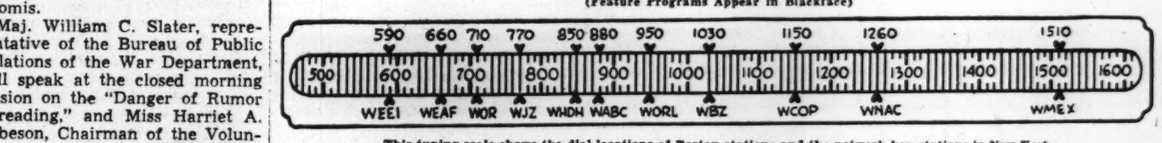
6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Cavalcade of America.
7:30 p. m.—Sports for service men.
7:45 p. m.—Christian Science lecture, by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 "Exploring Music";	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks; sk.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Columbia Con. Orch.	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks; sk.	Wartime Buying; Orch.
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Army-Navy E Award	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Family Front"; sk.	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports comments	Dance Matinee
4:45 Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	String Ensemble	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety show
5:15 "Follies"; "Post"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:30 Ben Bernie; music	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	News Service
5:45	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	
6:00 News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	"Music for Dining"	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Meet the Band"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15 Melody Weavers	Harry de Angelis' Orch.	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Dinning Sisters	"Red Ryder"; drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	matic sketch	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Ballads
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"World Series Preview"	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz;	Margaret Speaks, sopr'no;	Civilian Defense Air Raid	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Demonstration; talks	Drama
9:00 Theater; Henry	"Counter-Spy"; drama	"Great Artists"; Lily	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Fonda, D. Ameche,	"Counter-Spy"; drama	Pons, soloist; orchestra	News Service	
9:30 Lynn Barl in	Harry James' Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Orchestra; vocalists	Classical Album
9:45 'Magnificent Dope'	H. James' Orch.; Music	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Orchestra; vocalists	Classical Album
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Clapper, News	News report; Defense
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Alias John Freedom"	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Civilian Defense	"Alias John Freedom"	World's Most Honored	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45 Nega; Rideout	Charlie Wolke's Orch.	Music	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:15 Ray Kinney's Orch.	Dance orchestra	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	National Teachers' Meet-	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Music	Music; News	ing Air Conven: record	thur Mann	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express report	News; Music; Jack Dal-	Organ; Service Pin	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer's"	News report	ton, cowboy songs; News	News comments	
7:30 Music; Talk; News.	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs	"Fiesta"; book plan	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Rise and Shine"; music	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss; Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45 riety Show; News	News report	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss; Int.; Music	"Texas Drifter"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Melodeers"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Jump Time"; Or.	"The Breakfast Club"	Organ Reverie	Spotlight Revue; Organ	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Valiant Lady	Isabelle M. Hewson	Salon Serenade	BBC News; recorded	Studio talk
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, News	Music Room	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill'; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Sing and Swing Show	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Dramatization	Marie Mason"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Red Cross Show; music;	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Musical Program
11:15 Second Husband	speeches	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News; record	"Woman Reporter"
11:30 Bright Horizon; sk.	"Singing Stars"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Political Talk	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Singing Sam	Organ Recital	Ranch Melodies
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Gospel songs	"Bouquet"; music	"I'll Find My Way," sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping News	News; Orchestra	Marguerite Porter, songs
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	U. S. Army Band	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone, 'Books Ends'	"Lonely Women"; drama	Sports Comments	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	School of the Air	Organ Recital
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	"Khaki Serenade"	News reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Launching of Booker T.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Washington; talks	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Keyboard Concerts;	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Mikles Schwalb	U. S. Army Program	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:15 "Victory Garden"	News	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo; organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Musicale; Songs	Dance Matinee
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee; Variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45 Piano Team	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety Show
5:15	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	
5:30 "Follies"; "Post"	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight," sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, News	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Music for Dining	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Attuck's Chorus	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	H. V. Kaltenborn, News	Carlos Molina's Orch	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Earl Godwin, News	Dave Rose's Or.; Ginny	Morton Gould's Orch	Lloyd Prasee, songs
8:15 Heir?"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Simms; guests	Morton Gould's Orch	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Hobby Lobby; guests	"Weigh Anchor"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	World Series talks	"Freedom of Worship in
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Bernie Cummins' Orch	the Army!"
9:00 Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Cheers From the	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Fibber McGee & Molly	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45 Camps"; variety	Lyman Orch.; comedy	Fibber McGee & Molly	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00 show of soldier	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, News	News reports; Defense
10:15 talent from camps	"This Nation at War"	Bob Hope Variety Show	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Neal Boston	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton; Harriet Hil-	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Count Basie's Orch
10:45 News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	liard; Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Harry James's Orchestra	Harry James's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
11:15 Bobby Byrne's Orch.	News; Sports; Music	March to Victory	Bernie Cummins' Orch	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Les Brown's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music; News	Music You Want	Les Brown's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Hollywood, Here We Come

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Cowan

Talented couple who are outstanding successes in the theatrical world say good-by to their friends in Boston prior to Mr. Cowan's departure for Hollywood today. Mr. Cowan has just finished producing "The Commandos Come at Dawn," starring Paul Muni. His wife is better known as Ann Revell, composer of the hit tunes in the current "Count Me In" show at the Majestic Theater.

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Labor Moves To Get Raises Before Oct. 1

A number of brief work stoppages and slowdowns of production designed to win wage increases before an anticipated deadline of Oct. 1 are reported in labor circles.

When President Roosevelt told Congress to pass farm price legislation by Oct. 1 while he stabilized wages himself, he started many labor groups to asking wage boosts. Workers participating want to get in for whatever advance they can, though it may be small, while the getting is expected to be still good.

Many unions, however, have not been in a position to ask more at this time, in some instances because of having recent advances, and the movement is by no means general.

Slowdowns have been put on in three or four cities over the country by one of the big unions, it is stated here.

Stoppages among furniture workers occurred in at least eight plants around Boston this month, and as a result the workers all got an increase from $2 to $3 a week.

In several instances the union is reported to have pulled out a key worker in a plant and transferred him 15 miles or more to another as a means of pressure.

Soon after President Roosevelt spoke of Oct. 1, various unions in Boston began to push for wage increases through arbitration. But that lasted for only a week or so.

Arbitration looked too slow with Oct. 1 moving swiftly closer. The tendency among labor groups wanting an immediate increase turned to action of their own to force a boost where possible.

Milk Producers Seek Price Rise

A price increase of 24 cents a hundredweight for milk sold to dealers by producers was asked this afternoon by representatives of the New England Milk Producers Association at a hearing held in the State House, before Glen J. Gifford, Hearing Officer for the United States Department of Agriculture.

This advance would mean an increase in price to the consumer of one-half cent a quart, but would require a ruling from the Federal Office of Price Administration to lift the present ceiling price.

This morning, in a hearing before the same Federal official, New England milk dealers proposed changes in the milk marketing orders of the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the Agriculture Department.

By a Staff Photographer

Children Express Their Urge at Art Center

With pencils, crayons, or water colors as mediums of expression, youngsters who yearn to put their thoughts on paper are trekking to the Children's Art Centre, 36 Rutland Street, which has just begun its 24th season. Mary and Loretta Collins, of Watertown, like landscapes.

Fuel Oil Shortage Problem Casts a Lengthening Shadow

This is the first of a series of five articles covering fuel oil conservation and fuel oil rationing, prepared by the New England News Bureau, Office of War Information.

The petroleum shortage problem, which first appeared on the East Coast, is casting a lengthening shadow westward over the land. Gasoline rationing on the East Coast has not solved the problem. Even the diversion of tank cars to the East Coast has failed to compensate for the loss of supplies formerly delivered by tanker.

Now, in the areas that have surrendered tank cars, there arises a new threat of oil shortage—not in proportion to the number of tank cars diverted, because greater efficiency in transportation of oil absorbed much of the difference—but still a threat sufficiently serious to cause national concern.

Thus it becomes desirable to take measures to prevent this threat from developing into actual shortage throughout an area that has spread westward over sections where a year ago an oil shortage was inconceivable.

About 95 per cent of the total supply in normal times reached the 17 Eastern Seaboard States by tanker. To meet the peacetime demand, and average-sized tanker docked at some Atlantic seaport once in about 80 minutes. It takes 280 tank cars, divided into four or five trains pulled by as many locomotives, to take the place of the ordinary tanker. Tankers carry from 73,500 to 154,000 barrels.

Cut Off Tankers

War has virtually cut off the tanker movement. As the war has progressed, we have had to send more and more tankers to carry oil across the seas to Australia, to Africa, to Britain, wherever our expeditionary forces have landed. Other tankers have been sunk by Axis submarines.

One of the steps taken to meet the crisis in the East was gasoline rationing. This was effective so far as it went. But the decrease in gasoline consumption cannot meet the whole problem because gasoline represents only a little more than a third of our entire consumption of oil. A little less than one-third is residual fuel oil—oil used in large heating plants and factories—the rest includes all other classifications of petroleum, including distillate, or home-heating oil.

A noble attempt to meet the minimum oil requirements in the East has been made by tank cars, tank trucks, and pipelines. Although their combined average overland movement in 1941 was only 68,000 barrels daily, these facilities, with the help of barges on inland waterways, have been able to push this figure up to an average of more than 1,000,000 barrels daily. Most of this achievement lies to the credit of the railroads. Tank cars have been contributing more than 800,000 barrels to this total. Pipelines have more than tripled their former movement, and the movement by inland waterways, though not large, has greatly increased.

More than 70,000 tank cars are being used now to move more than 800,000 barrels of oil to the East Coast daily. This number is about 70 per cent of the tank-car equipment in the petroleum service of the United States. Most of these cars formerly delivered oil in the Midwest and in the Southwest.

Nevertheless the danger of a shortage in heating oils this winter remains on the East Coast as in other sections to the west.

Now more than ever, we must make every effort to build up petroleum reserves. Wartime conditions, which drained these reserves to such low levels, may interfere again with current shipments. We have no hope of restoring the stockpile of oil to normal levels. Therefore, we must reduce our consumption of oil to a rate that will not endanger national health and safety.

To sum up the situation, briefly, the Eastern Seaboard and the sections bordering it on the west face a home-heating oil shortage this winter. The extent of this shortage depends on the severity of the coming winter, the conversion of oil-burning equipment to coal—the conservation of fuel in the rationed area—and the willingness of the rest of the country to share in fuel conservation, thus releasing transportaton facilities to carry fuel oil to war plants in areas where oil becomes critically short.

Art Center For Children Is Opened

For the 24th season the Children's Art Center at 36 Rutland Street has opened its doors to eager boys and girls who would rather draw and paint than anything else in the world. Now that the nation is at war, and the problems of children, many of whom come from less privileged districts, are intensified, the pleasant building set in a garden is more than ever a refuge and a place of inspiration, it is indicated by Miss Charlotte A. Dempsey, the director.

Every year there is a question as to whether the slender resources of the Center will permit continuance, but the difficulties are overcome, often at personal sacrifice of teachers and friends, and again the free instruction and free materials are available. The hours after school and on Saturdays fly past, as busy hands outline what the fancy sees. Children are welcomed from all Greater Boston. Ages run from 5 to 19. The main support at present comes from the City's Community Fund.

Record M.I.T. Freshman Class Registering Amid Air of War

The largest freshman class ever to throng the echoing halls of the Massachusettts Institute of Technology was busy registering for courses this morning. Although final registration figures will not be available until the end of the week it is estimated that 735 first-year men are entering the Institute, an increase of 135 over the normal number.

Coming into a tremendous educational plant whose activities have largely been geared to usefulness in the war effort, freshmen found their movement limited by guards and passes and portions of the buildings taken over by the military authorities.

They learned that the normal teaching and research staff of 550 men had increased to about 900 natural scientists and engineers, many working full time on various war projects and that more than 200 members of the normal staff had joined the armed forces or had otherwise become engaged in war activities.

Enrollment of women, who might have been expected to seize wartime opportunities to train for scientific positions, had not increased over previous terms, according to figures known today. A considerable decline in the number of older students registering in the graduate school was noted, as a result of the insistent demand by war industries for men with research training.

Freshmen heard Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, speak yesterday afternoon at a convocation. Picturing for them the serious side of the setting in which their educational program must fit he said, "No student in this emergency has an inherent right to go through college. On the contrary, he and everyone else, has a duty to perform to his country and his opportunity to continue a college career is entirely dependent upon evidence that by so doing the effectiveness of his service to the country will be increased."

At Harvard University final figures showed that 2,200 upper classmen had completed registration today for the fall term bringing the wartime total of Harvard undergraduates to 3,580, slightly over average.

When classes begin Wednesday, 15 labor union leaders will be among the new Harvard men in the Yard. They will be Fellowship holders recently announced under the Trade Union Fellowship plan

Further Reduced Marine Risk Rates Show Allies' Gain

War risk insurance rates for shipping were cut on 23 sea routes effective today—the second cut since the peak level was established Aug. 13.

Boston insurance men said that the cut amounted to 2½ per cent on each voyage and interpreted the reduction as an indication that the United Nations were meeting the submarine and raider menace in the western Atlantic with increasing effectiveness. The first reduction was 5 per cent on Aug. 27, marine underwriters said.

The latest reduction, coming soon after the claim that Japanese naval units had joined German and Italian submarines in the Atlantic, was believed to indicate the lack of seriousness with which this news has been received. It was pointed out that Japanese submarine activity in the Pacific had been so unsuccessful that marine insurance rates have not gone beyond 7½ per cent, a relatively low rate.

Rockefeller to Talk At Trade Convention

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, who arrived at Miami today from an extensive tour of Central and South America, is to be one of three speakers at a luncheon of the National Foreign Trade Convention in Boston on Oct. 8, it was announced today.

The other speakers at the luncheon will be Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, and William K. Jackson, Vice-President of the United Fruit Company.

Bay State Drivers Must Make 1942 Plates Do in 1943

Massachusetts motorists who plan to keep their cars on the highways next year will have to operate them under their present 1942 registration number plates. Requests for number changes will not be honored, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared in announcing the registration policy for 1943.

The tabs, windshield stickers, and registration certificates will be assigned to go with 1942 plates now held by those desiring to register for next year.

Holders of plates from one to 10,000 are expected to have renewal registrations on file in the Registry before Nov. 1. Special blanks will be mailed to such holders before Oct. 1.

Application for renewal of registration numbers between 10,000 and 100,000 will be received by the Registry not earlier than Oct. 1 and not later than Nov. 14.

Boston WBZ Announcer Now KDKA Program Head

Robert E. "Bob" White, chief announcer of radio Station WBZ in Boston has been appointed program manager of Station KDKA, in Pittsburgh, Pa., James R. Rock, General Manager of the Westinghouse Pittsburgh station, announced today.

Homeowners Must Supply Room Footage

A dramatically urgent appeal was made by the United States Government this week end to householders in the East and Midwest to fill fuel oil tanks to the permissible limit by Wednesday.

"Oil put into home tanks will mean additional storage space for oil stocks in the rationed areas," declared Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy Price Administrator in charge of rationing.

Oil in consumers' tanks at the time coupon books are issued will of course be deducted from the coupon books, he added. There is obviously a slight margin of advantage to the consumer with a 275-gallon tank, because coupons only to the amount of 250 gallons will be deducted

Before Rationing Books Come

Oil heater owners are advised to do these things between now and the issuance of the ration books:

Check inventory on Oct. 1, and make a note of it.

Obtain from dealer the amount of fuel purchased from him for the home last year.

Determine the square foot area of the house by measuring each room to be heated.

Consumers who do not fill their storage tanks to capacity will be penalized to some degree, unless they can prove that the dealer was unable to supply them or they were unable for other cause to make the purchase.

Beginning Thursday, consumers will be able to buy fuel oil only upon written promise to give the dealer coupons covering the purchases.

In determining area to be heated, householders should measure length and width of rooms used as living space, the Office of Price Administration advised. Auxiliary space, such as laundries, basements, garages, and sun porches not to be used as sleeping quarters should not be included.

Pipelines to Help

Meanwhile, efforts to divert fuel oil transporttaion facilities to the East continued. The office of Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, estimated that the Texas-Illinois pipeline, about to be completed, will increase oil to the East by about 150,000 barrels daily. Another 100,000 barrels daily are expected to be added when other pipeline extensions and relocations now authorized get under way.

The Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator already has put before the War Production Board a directing order for pooling tank-truck and local storage facilities to take care of short-hauls and release oil trains for long hauls alone. This involves relaxation of antitrust laws and thus requires certification by Donald M. Nelson as "necessary to prosecution of the war" and approval by the Attorney General.

Buy Soft Coal And Store It Now Is Ickes' Appeal

An appeal to consumers to buy and store all the soft coal possible was made today by Harold L. Ickes in his capacity of Solid Fuels Co-ordinator, as an increase of 42,515 tons in rail shipments of coal to New England was reported for last week over the previous seven days. Facilities for getting more soft coal to the northeastern states were available, he said.

Anthracite mines, Mr. Ickes declared, still were behind in orders for some domestic sizes, and consumers were advised to take whatever useable size they could obtain to meet immediate needs.

Up to Sept. 19, 243,926 cars of coal have entered New England this year, an increase of 67,547 over the same period in 1941.

Gas Ration Books Cases Continued

Federal action against 25 men from Metropolitan Boston, charged with violation of gasoline regulations by allegedly receiving stolen property and the illegal transfer of ration coupons, was today continued for a second time until Oct. 16 on request of counsel. The defendants appeared before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in the Federal District Court.

The men appeared first before the Commissioner on Sept. 14 on charges involving the theft of a large number of gasoline ration books from the South Boston Rationing Board Office. It was also disclosed that many of the books had been sold illegally at a profit.

Associated Press

Two British Freighters Leave Ways

Under flying flags and with cheering onlookers, the Ocean Hunter and the Ocean Angel were floated in the building basins at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine, yesterday. They are the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh British freighters to be built at this yard.

Portland Launches Three Liberty Ships

Three Ships Launched at Portland—A Liberty ship, built for the Maritime Commission, and two new British freighters were in the water at Portland, Maine, today being readied for war service after their launchings yesterday.

The Liberty ship Josiah Bartlett went down the ways of the South Portland Ship Building Corporation while the two freighters, the Ocean Angel and the Ocean Hunter, were launched at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation yard.

Mrs. Charles R. Thompson, of Amesbury, Mass., a collateral descendent of Josiah Bartlett, New Hampshire's first Governor, sponsored the Liberty ship named for him.

Mrs. John S. Heck, of New York, wife of Lloyd's principal surveyor there, sponsored the Ocean Angel, and Mrs. Malcolm S. Howe, of South Portland, whose husband is Todd-Bath's machinery superintendent sponsored the Ocean Hunter.

Lexington Volunteers Leave—Recruits for the United States Navy designated as "Lexington Volunteers" for having enlisted during the two-week period prior to the launching of the new aircraft carrier Lexington at Fore River Saturday, assembled at Post Office Square, Boston, this afternoon and, 250 strong, paraded to South Station where they entrained for Navy training stations. As many of the "Lexington Volunteers" as possible will be assigned to duty on the new ship which replaces the one sunk in the Coral Sea by the Japanese.

Chaplain School Graduates—The War Department announced today that 250 Chaplains would be graduated Saturday from the Army Chaplain School at Harvard University, the sixth such graduating class and the second since the school moved from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Cambridge. Col. Philip Hayes, Chief of Staff of the First Service Command, will give the graduation address.

Course for Youths Offered—A course of three months practical work experience in industrial trades and radio is available to boys and girls from 17 to 24 years at National Youth Administration resident centers, the NYA announced today. The center for girls is at Concord, N. H., and for boys, Holyoke, Mass. Board and room $10.80 monthly, along with transportation to and from centers, is provided.

"E" for Arsenal Wednesday—At 4 p. m. Wednesday thousands of war workers at the huge Watertown, Mass., Arsenal, will witness the award of the Army-Navy Burgee for excellence in production. Presentation of the pennant will be made by Maj. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., Commanding officer of the Aberdeen proving grounds, Maryland, representing Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy. "E" pins will be presented to Arsenal employees by Read Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District. Col. John Mather, Commanding Officer of the Arsenal will accept the flag, and Oscar J. Brockhause who has worked at the Arsenal for 43 years will accept the pins on behalf of the employees.

Other speakers include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Maynard K. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Greater Boston United War Funds, who will act as Master of Ceremonies.

This is the Army—Heard on the parade ground: "No matter what month it is outside, it's always March in the Army."

Each Branch Represented—Induction in Boston today of Philip Carey MacBarron into the United States Marine Corps gave the MacBarron family of Boston a representative in three of the country's armed forces.

Young MacBarron—who was named after an ancestor, Simeon Carey, a paymaster for the Boston troops in the Revolutionary War—was sworn in by Maj. Harry W. Bacon, officer in charge of Marine recruiting in Boston, in the presence of his two brothers, Francis, a Lieutenant (j. g.) assigned to the Navy Flight Selection Board in Boston, and Hugh, an Army Second Lieutenant stationed at Fort Eustis, Va.

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Strabolgi Requests Answer To Willkie 'Front' Appeal

Continued from Page 1

mons, said he had been greatly impressed by Mr. Willkie's outspoken statement and expressed the opinion that Great Britain and the United States should take the initiative immediately.

"We are told by members of the Government that our armies are well-equipped, that our deplorable shipping losses are rapidly diminishing and that we have overwhelming superiority in the air," Mr. Shinwell said. "If all that is true, what are we waiting for?"

The opposite view of the situation was given by Lord Croft, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, who said that Britain already had fought on 13 fronts —"mostly against great odds"—and that it had performed great services for Russia by aerial assaults upon Germany and by delivering supplies to the Soviet Union in the face of great difficulties.

Lord Croft declared Britain had inflicted well over 600,000 casualties on Axis armies on many fronts and destroyed 10,000 Axis planes—"the flower of the Luftwaffe"—which would have been "a devastating force against Russia."

Britons as "Knight Errants"

"We went as knight errants to France, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Greece," Lord Croft said, "and when the history of this war comes to be written the amazing story of our ceaseless efforts to get airplanes, tanks, guns, supplies and clothing to Russia under terrific attacks will perhaps be regarded as one of the greatest sacrifices for an ally for all time; for ships today are our most vital need."

Germany's outward reaction to all this second front talk was voiced by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who declared that the Germans would welcome a United Nations attempt to invade Western Europe.

Herr von Ribbentrop spoke at a diplomatic reception in Berlin marking the second anniversary of the signing of the Tri-Partite Pact which linked Germany, Italy and Japan in a military alliance.

He said that the Soviet Union already had lost 14,000,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners and was approaching exhaustion in manpower.

His figures were greatly at variance with those of Mr. Willkie, who had put Russian losses at 5,000,000 men.

Attlee's Opinion

An echo of the second front discussion also was heard in Ottawa, where Maj. Clement Attlee, British Dominions Secretary, said in a radiocast address that the war plans of the United Nations "involve the lives of men and cannot be affected by demands made by irresponsible people."

"Those who bear the responsibility regard the battlefields of the war as a unity," Major Attlee said. "They are animated by a single purpose—that of winning the war."

He added that all allied leaders are engaged in plans for an offensive and do not have to be "prodded," as Mr. Willkie suggested, to open a second front.

A second front in the near future was predicted yesterday by Gregory Alexandroff, chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

"The time is not far distant," Mr. Alexandroff wrote in an article published by Pravda, "when our allies will introduce their armies against the common enemy. It will be an important and a real factor for victory."

Mr. Willkie said in the course of his statement:

"The Soviet Government has given me every chance to find out what I wanted to learn. It answered every question I put to it. It has permitted me to examine in my own way its industrial and war plants, its collective farms, its schools, its war fronts. I have come and gone as freely as I wished and have asked questions without limit or interference as though I had been making a similar trip through the United States.

A 'People's War'

"Here you realize the meaning of a people's war.

"It is the Russian people in the fullest sense who are resolved to destroy Hitlerism. What they have been through and what they face in the months ahead cannot but stir any American.

"Russian women in the millions, side by side with children, some as young as eight and ten, are manning machines in war factories and running farms. Every able-bodied man is in the army or giving maximum hours of hard work in technical and war factories.

"Such is the Russia of today, with a bitterly long winter just ahead.

"Yet no Russian talks of quitting.

"I am now convinced that we can best help by establishing with Britain a real second front in Europe at the earliest possible moment which our military leaders will approve.

Prodding Needed

"And perhaps some of them will need some public prodding. Next summer might be too late.

"Five million Russians have been killed, wounded, or are missing. At least 60 million now are slaves in Russian territory controlled by Hitler.

"Food in Russia this winter will be scarce—perhaps worse than scarce. Fuel will be little known this winter in millions of Russian homes.

"Clothing, except for army and essential war workers, is nearly gone.

"Yet no Russian talks of quitting. The Russian people have chosen victory or death. They talk only of victory.

"It is easy to sit in comfort in America and read about Russians dying by the thousands to hold Stalingrad.

"But I found it difficult to explain to one Russian soldier at the front, for instance, why America and England are not ready now to fight in Europe in a direct attack on Germany.

"He was not impressed with the risks which our experts had pointed out to me.

Redoubling Efforts

"We need to do other things. We must redouble our efforts to get tanks, airplanes and trucks here and every other implement of war.

"With our growing ship production we must build a bridge of supplies to Russia.

"We can help by sending food here this winter. If we don't, millions may go hungry. A hungry man, even if he has the heart of a lion, cannot go on fighting.

"We can help by going all out immediately with giant bombing raids on Nazi cities.

"Russian intelligence reports show that our few raids on Germany to date have had a devastating and demoralizing effect on the German people.

"Russia wants thousand-bomber raids on Germany from England every night.

"The Russian people are today turning impatiently to America for hope and aid. We must not fail them. The Russian front is our front."

Kolf Stymied Nazis; Promptly Rearrested

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Aneta, Dutch news agency, reported last night this new hostage story:

When a German soldier was attacked in the village of Hippolytushoef, in Holland's Zuyder Zee area, the authorities arrested Burgomaster Kolf and demanded from him the names of three hostages who could be held responsible for the "correct behavior" of the populace.

He furnished the names and was released. The Germans looked up the men on the list and found them to be two mental cases and the newly-appointed local Nazi leader.

Burgomaster Kolf was promptly rearrested.

Mothers Told War Is For End of Sacrifice

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The nation's mothers had President Roosevelt's word today that the goal of the war was a victory to assure that "no more mothers, wives or sweethearts may need to grieve for loved ones sacrificed in war."

In a message of greeting to Gold Star mothers who yesterday made their annual pilgrimage to the tomb of the unknown soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, the President expressed hope for "the establishment and maintenance of a just, righteous and permanent peace."

The message was read by Mrs. Mathilda Burling of Richmond Hill, N. Y., National President of the American Gold Star Mothers, who lost sons in World War I.

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Simpson's TORONTO

Nazis' Triple Aim in Russia Seen Failing

Continued from Page 1

sian resistance at Voronezh—still continuing and intensifying—threw back the Germans across the Don and prevented their fanning out northeast behind Moscow and driving on to Saratov.

This has curtailed the scope of operations which the Nazis were developing. The field of most acute danger to the Soviet has been further narrowed down by the Russians' resistance all along the Don. This has restricted the Nazis' Northern operation and enabled Marshal Semyon Timoshenko to strike down before Stalingrad on Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's left flank.

Distortion of Plan

Meanwhile, further distortion of what is conceived to be the Nazi's original plan has been caused by the rapid withdrawal, voluntary or otherwise, of the Russian formations deeper into the Caucasus, so the Nazi prongs have been extended a long way from their main sources of power.

As the Nazis entered a country favorable for the Russian defense of key points such at Batum, Grozny, and Baku, they suddenly had to do some hard fighting in order to deal with the possibility of Soviet encircling moves to cut them off.

Today, therefore, the Russian battle line as a whole begins to look like the local Moscow front of last winter seen through a magnifying glass. In some places the Russians are behind the Germans, in others the Germans are behind the Russians. In still others they are meeting head on. What happened last winter was that Germans in pockets of an undulating line were driven back speedily when the main Russian counteroffensive got under way.

Whether or not the Russians can mount comparable counteroffensives in the South or even whether they can stem the German advances is a matter of speculation. But strategically the Germans would be in an unenviable situation if such a counteroffensive were to be launched—especially an assault by groups in the South.

Little Relief Now

These circles, always opposed to a second front this year, argue that rushing the second front into being precipitately in Western Europe would bring little immediate relief to Russia, while, if the Germans are still committed in Russia next spring as deeply as they are now, then Britain and America would be prepared in greater detail. They could in due course throw the Axis onto the defensive and lead to its defeat.

These anti-Second Fronters say that Wendell L. Willkie's call for a second front voices Russia's disappointment at Allied inactivity, but it is impossible to estimate to what extent his remarks are based on purely military considerations and to what extent they are colored by human sympathies or political factors.

His suggestion that military chiefs may need prodding by public opinion and that in other words the public is in a position to decide whether now is the time for a second front or not, is viewed askance by these circles, which are apprehensive lest a military decision of such magnitude should be taken prematurely on anything but strictly military grounds.

Mr. Willkie's plea fits in with the overwhelming public drive here to relieve pressure on Russia. In addition to a second front, Mr. Willkie also declared: "We must redouble our efforts to get tanks, airplanes, and trucks here and every other implement of war. With our growing ship production we must build a bridge of supplies to Russia. We can help by sending food if we don't millions will go Hungry.

To these circling the simultaneous citation of these requirements and the need for a second front implies a choice rather than a blend of action for the United Nations. A paramount responsibility is felt to be the maintenance of supplies to Russia by both the northern and the southern routes to that heavy fire power and air defense can give effect to the Soviet's unflinching determination to fight on.

Effect on Allies

This doesn't mean that there is any lack of appreciation of the significance to the United Nations' cause of German attempts to weaken and disorganize the Russian armies. That would mean that the Russians could be contained by far fewer German soldiers and airplanes than the Nazis are using now and then Germany could turn to the west again and seek to assemble strength there faster than Britain and America could assemble theirs at the bridgehead in Britain.

This group claims that its views are based on a careful appraisement of what has gone on in the past six weeks.

At an average rate of 18 miles a day, the Nazis in three weeks took the Maikop oil wells, occupied the Novorossisk naval base, and ascended the highest peak of the Caucasus. At the same time, they hurled toward the suburbs of Stalingrad an immense military effort that would have been even greater but for the organizational difficulties of running the widely separated Caucasus campaign.

At that point, the Nazis became stuck and stayed stuck for four weeks of more or less static fighting that could have no place in their plans for a rapid Trans-Caucasian advance with the intention of isolating the big and productive areas from the rest of the Russian resources.

'Rammed Sub, Sank Same'

Associated Press

Former Chelan Destroys Italian Undersea Boat

The erstwhile United States Coast Guard cutter Chelan, now named the Lulworth and a part of the British Navy, rammed and sank a big oceangoing Italian submarine and possibly sent another to the bottom in a recent Atlantic fight, the British Admiralty discloses. The Lulworth, transferred to the British in 1941, was credited with destruction of the 1,332-ton Italian submarine Pietro Calvi. This picture of the Lulworth was taken in 1937 when she was named the Chelan and a member of the Coast Guard fleet.

Big Italian Submarine Sunk By Former U. S. Cutter Chelan

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP) — The former United States Coast Guard cutter Chelan, which quit the prosaic job of hunting icebergs in the North Atlantic to stalk U-boats, rammed and sank a big ocean-going Italian submarine and possibly sent another to the bottom in a recent Atlantic bout.

The spectacular feat of the 250-foot vessel, renamed the Lulworth when she joined the British Navy last year, was told here by the Admiralty.

The fight began, the Admiralty related, when a lookout sighted the 1,320-ton Italian submarine Pietro Calvi. The submarine crash-dived but was blown to the surface by the cutter's depth charges.

Lulworth gunners scored direct hits with shell and machinegun fire, killing the submarine's commander and all but one of its gun crew. This, the Admiralty related, "completely demoralized" the rest of the Italian sailors.

Then Lieut. Commander C. Gwinner, skipper, gave the order to ram the Pietro Calvi and sent the Lulworth knifing into the submarine's starboard quarter. The Pietro Calvi turned on its side, dumping many Italians into the sea. The Italians thereupon surrendered.

A boarding party from the Lulworth started toward the submarine which sank before the party got there.

A second Italian submarine surfaced near by. The Lulworth's searchlights picked it out in the darkness and the former cutter's gunners plastered the conning tower with direct hits before the submarine could dive.

The cutter stayed around for hours looking without success for the second submarine and it was impossible to ascertain whether it too was sunk.

Thirty-six survivors were picked up from the Pietro Calvi.

A trim, 1,938-ton ship, the Lulworth was among nine United States cutters transferred to the British in 1941. Her turbo-electric engines are capable of driving her at 16 knots and she has an 8,000-mile range.

Assignments aboard these excutters are highly prized by British seamen because their crew accommodations possibly are the most comfortable, commodious and complete to be found in the British Navy.

'Essential' Ratings on Farms Proposed by Draft Director

Continued from Page 1

his automobile painted yellow by his neighbors because he had been twice deferred from the draft, but added, "there isn't much we can do in cases like that under present circumstances."

Food Goals Necessary

Separation of essential agriculture from non-essential would entail establishment of food goals not only for the United States but for other nations which this country intends to feed, General Hershey pointed out.

General Hershey admitted that it would be impossible to "freeze such estimates, but explained that at least the nation would then have goals at which to aim.

He told the committee that he would not be afraid to draft men out of unessential agriculture if the Secretary of Agriculture would inform him which farms, areas or commodities are "essential."

Selling of Herds Assailed

In the meantime, General Hershey criticized farmers who are selling herds and laying down on the food production job because their hired hands have left. "It's just like an industrialist saying he won't build an airplane because we are taking his men away. We are still going to have to produce in this country, even if manpower is curtailed," he declared.

Weakening of the Farm Bloc was attributed to these developments:

1. Insistence by a segment of the farm vote that the farmer's problem today is "a manpower crisis and not a price crisis."

2. Possibility that the President's displeasure with a parity-plus formula might lead him to assume new dictatorial powers, thus weakening further Congressional direction of the war effort.

3. A flood of telegrams received from labor unions and consumers protesting the effect of the Farm Bloc formula on their grocery bills.

Opposing the agitation of the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, and National Council of Farm Co-operatives for inclusion of farm labor costs in the parity formula to be fixed by Congress in the new price control amendments, the National Farmers Union in a message sent to every member of Congress warned that "a change in the formula for determining parity prices will not solve the production problem."

One of the oldest farm organizations in the country, reputed to particularly represent the "dirt farmer," the Farmers' Union called for a Government manpower schedule and advocated leaving the matter of farm price ceilings to the President.

Parity-Production Gap

"Increased prices for farm products cannot hope to secure the manpower to assure agricultural production," M. W. Thatcher, legislative chairman of the Union, declared. "A change in the formula for determining parity price will not solve the production problem. It is our conclusion that the relief obtainable by inclusion of a wage scale in the parity price is negligible."

Mr. Thatcher told members of the Senate that a cross section of a report from farmers in the Great Plains area and in part of the Corn Belt states indicates that they are satisfied with parity prices if they can have the hired men they need and the price protection after the war.

"Our reports are that they all want parity," he said. "They all want parity of sacrifice. They all want big business and every other group to be compelled, if necessary, to share in this parity of sacrifice."

Senatorial leaders have indicated that the President would veto the price control amendments if Congress insists on including the farm labor amendment already voted by the House. Even Farm Bloc members are beginning to fear that he might thus take the price control reins into his own hands, under his special war powers, thus coming into open collision with the legislative branch of the Government at a time when national unity is badly needed.

Flier Brings Suit After Air Collision

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (AP)—How a flying instructor took over a plane's controls from his student after a mid-air collision and landed both his ship and another locked atop it was described Sept. 26 in the first litigation ever instituted here involving aerial right of way.

The suit was filed by Robert P. Cabeen III, the instructor, against the student-pilot of the other plane, Voy K. Apt, member of the police vice squad.

The Timm Aircraft Corporation and the Metropolitan Airport Company also were named defendants.

Mr. Cabeen is now instructing RAF cadets in aerobatics at Falcon Field, Mesa, Ariz. He charges Mr. Apt with negligence and with failing to yield him the aerial right of way in accordance with Federal flying regulations.

'Junk Ain't Junk No Mo" On Alabama Newspaper

DOTHAN, Ala., Sept. 28 (AP)—Emphasizing the current scrap drive, the Dothan Eagle recently ran the slogan "Junk Ain't Junk No Mo'." at the end of practically every story on its inside pages.

"We just used it one day to get drive on people's minds," said Managing Editor Nat Faulk, adding succinctly, "It worked."

Mystery Planes Hit Balkan Cities

Continued from Page 1

in new positions to the west in others, one dispatch said.

The Russians were reported to have taken two more streets from the Germans at one point. The communiqué said two enemy companies had been wiped out in one neighborhood.

Writing from the city, the Pravda reporter said the bursting of shells and bombs was so constant the dust never had a chance to settle.

Armored ships and fast cutters, darting from bank to bank of the Volga, are taking in supplies, ammunition, and fresh troops and carrying out the wounded.

Soviet Air Force Backs Up Defenders

The dispatch mentioned the whine of Soviet fighter planes over the city, indicating that air support was at hand. But still the German bombers came.

Despite their great losses, the dispatch said, the German effort to take Stalingrad is not weakening. The Germans were reported throwing great numbers of tanks into the battle and one guard detachment was credited with destroying 24 of them in one assault.

Fighting gained in intensity, meanwhile, around Russia's second great besieged city, Leningrad. A dispatch from that front said German commanders had promised their troops, many of them recruited Poles and Spaniards, that the long siege would be concluded soon with the capture of the city.

The Russians, however, apparently still held the initiative there. They reported wresting a height from the Germans in two days of fighting.

Pradva said that Kolpino, 20 miles southeast of the Leningrad city limits, was under artillery fire but remained in Russian hands.

In the Mozdok area of the Caucasus to the south, where the Germans have been stalled for several weeks on their drive toward the oil fields of Grozny, the Russians acknowledged growing German pressure and said they had withdrawn from one position before "numerically superior enemy forces."

Gains were reported from the region southeast of Novorossisk, Black Sea naval base now in the hands of the Germans. One Russian unit recaptured several heights and occupied places, the Soviet communiqué said. In one day, 1,200 Germans were killed trying to hold their gains there, it added.

Successful actions also were reported from Voronezh, 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

Raid on Convoy:

Nazis Say 4 Ships Sunk in Atlantic

The German High Command said today that German submarines had sunk three transport vessels and a destroyer in an attack in the North Atlantic on a troop and supply convoy en route from the United States to Britain.

There was no confirmation of the attack from other sources. German claims of large-scale victories over Allied convoys in the past have proved repeatedly to be greatly exaggerated.

"In the North Atlantic," a special communiqué said, "German submarines destroyed the greater part of an American troop transport destined for England.

"They attacked a fast enemy convoy consisting of only a few large passenger steamers and which was strongly protected and carrying troops, munitions and war material.

"In the course of difficult attacks and heavy pursuit fighting lasting several days, they sank one two-funneled steamer of the 19,000-ton Viceroy of India type, which capsized after three torpedo hits; one two-funneled steamer of the 17,000-ton Reina del Pacifico type which blew up following two torpedo hits; one transport of the 11,000-ton Derbyshire type, and one destroyer of the escort.

"Two other transport ships were damaged by torpedo hits.

"With these successes, our submarines have dealt a heavy blow at the enemy. The enemy transport fleet has lost three particularly valuable, fast units totaling 47,000 tons such as are employed mainly for specially important and urgent transport of troops.

"In other regions of the Atlantic from the African to the American coast, submarines sank 11 more ships totaling 57,000 tons, so total losses of enemy shipping in the last four days amount to 14 ships totaling 104,000 tons."

United States Navy headquarters in London declined to comment on the German claim.

The British Admiralty announced the loss of the British submarine Thorn, one of Britain's newest submarines.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry announced by radio the torpedoing of the 4,058-ton Spanish steamer Monte Gorbea on Sept. 19, 60 miles east of Martinique, and said 28 passengers and crewmen of the 47 persons aboard were saved from the sinking ship.

China on March:

Two-Column Sweep Opens in Chekiang

Engineering a smashing two-column sweep that went around strongly fortified Japanese positions for gains of 60 and 40 miles, Chinese troops in Chekiang Province have driven to the gates of Chuki and laid siege to Chenghsien, communications centers below Hangchow, frontline dispatches said.

Chuki is a railway town 40 miles south of Hangshow and Chenghsien is a highway junction 60 miles miles southeast of Hangshow, important enenmp occupied port.

Both columns were said to have started from Yungkang, 100 miles south of Hangchow. One, striking north, passed the Japanese-occupied railway center of Tungyang to reach the suburbs of Chuki. The other dashed northeastward to the outskirts of Chenghsien, one of the most important highway points in northern Chekiang.

The Japanese continued their shaky holds on Kinhwa, provincial Capital and "bomb-Tokyo" air base, and nearby Lanchi, but the Chinese said the garrisons were busy shipping loot from the two cities, possibly in preparation to abandoning them.

The British Radio, quoting a Chungking dispatch, said in a broadcast heard in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System that a tank-supported column of 1,000 Japanese had been sent reeling into retreat after a northward advance in Anhwei Province.

Meanwhile, bombers and fighters of the United States Army Air Forces blasted Japanese bases and lines of communication west of the Salween River in southwest Yunnan. Province, Sunday, inflicting considerable damage without the loss of a plane, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's headquarters announced.

Balkans Bombed:

U. S. Bombers Strike From Secret Bases

American-made B-24 bombers, flying from undisclosed bases with bomb loads as great as four tons, have been spreading the message of the United Nations' growing might among the Axis satellites in the Balkans for the past two weeks, it has been disclosed, bringing blackout and bewilderment to one capital after another.

The targets in Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and the puppet State of Croatia could be reached either from Russia or the Middle East, but where the bases are is not being given.

Nor are Allied authorities revealing the nationalities of the bombers crews.

But it was indicated it probably would not be wrong to assume that American fliers are becoming acquainted with the Balkans along with Russian and British pilots.

Reliable reports reaching here of Axis movements of troops and war materials across the Balkans recently toward Africa and Russia bring into sharp focus the importance of the Balkan targets.

Insurance Rates Drop On Atlantic Cargoes

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 28

Assurance that the Axis submarine campaign against Atlantic Coast shipping has lessened was reflected in the reduction of marine insurance underwriters rates from $15 to $12.50 for each $100 of cargo value.

Marking the second reduction within a month, the drop in rates was matched for shipments in the Gulf of Mexico by a new premium of $7.50 instead of $10.

Underwriters credited the decreased rates to the "new and improved methods of convoying and other protective measures."

New Guinea:

Fortresses Bomb Japanese Bases

American Flying Fortresses twice bombed the Buna-Gona area on the eastern coast of New Guinea, whence the Japanese are trying to push overland toward Port Moresby, and also damaged a 15,000-ton merchant ship in a heavy attack on the enemy base at Rabaul, New Britain, Sunday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Supply depots, barges, and airdrome defenses were bombed and swept with machine-gun fire in the twin assaults on the Buna-Gona bases, a communiqué said. Returning pilots reported they had left fires blazing in the target area.

The supply line between Buna and Japanese advance positions near Ioribaiwa, 32 miles from Port Moresby, also was strafed by Allied planes.

Lighter raids were carried out on Japanese bases in the Solomons, including an attack on the airfield at Buin on Bougainville Island.

Two or three Japanese planes attacked the Australian port of Darwin during the night, but their bombs dropped harmlessly.

AEF in Africa:

Paris Radio Reports U. S. Troop Arrivals

Reuters said today that the Paris Radio, quoting Lisbon, Portugal, messages, reported that American troops had arrived in Sierra Leone, Nigeria and the Gold Coast in Western Africa, in the Belgian Congo in Central Africa, and in the Union of South Africa.

The War Department in Washington said it had no comment on the report.

Meanwhile, Royal Air Force planes strafed Axis supply and ammunition columns along the Gambut-Bardia Road west of the Egyptian battlefront, but aerial activity generaly was on a reduced scale, a British communiqué reported.

Production of Arms in U.S. Reaches 'Second Front' Rate

Continued from Page 1

more planes between now and Jan. 1, 1943 than can be put into service.

Tank Increase Greater

The rise in tank production has been even more startling than for planes, it is understood. In his report the President declared that the United States built more than 1,500 tanks in May. On the basis of the steady upswing in tank production registered during the months preceding May, it is thought likely that output has doubled or better during the past four months.

The OWI said on Aug. 22 that the production of medium tanks—the most important part of the tank program—had risen 35 per cent between June and July, while the output of light tanks, which have formed a steadily decreasing percentage of the total, rose 15 per cent in the same short period.

And here is believed to be a significant fact: The President called for 45,000 tanks during 1942 and the OWI announced that the production of both light and medium tanks is well ahead of schedule. This itself would indicate that the United States may end up with an average 1942 tank production of 4,000 a month. Since it will be necessary during the latter part of the year to make up for the much lower output which prevailed during the first six months, the country may attain a monthly production of between 5,000 and 6,000 tanks by December.

Nazi Tank Shortage

At one time it was reported that Germany, together with its European satellites and occupied territory, had a potential tank production of 4,000 units a month. Most experts here, however, believe that this figure is on the generous side, particularly since General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is chronically short of tanks and since Germany is apparently able to keep only the Stalingrad Front well equipped with these vehicles.

It is interesting to note that Washington is now forming armored divisions at a very fast rate. Only recently Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced that the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th armored divisions were being assembled. At the same time, this country has been able to boost its tank shipments to the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Middle East, North Africa and the Southwestern Pacific.

Fewer exact figures are available on the United States' output of rifles, automatic rifles, machine guns and artillery. This country's production is, however, known to be measurably greater than can be shipped abroad due to limited freight space. In some categories of guns the production rise has been so rapid that output has systematically doubled every two or three months.

Los Angeles First In School Survey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Census Bureau has reported that a survey of 14 cities of more than half a million population showed that residents of Los Angeles had the highest average number of school years completed.

The study, based on the 1940 census, covers only persons aged 25 and over.

Among the population of Los Angeles, the average number of school years completed was 10.7, with 86.5 per cent completing seven years of grade school, 41.9 per cent completing four years of high school, and 7.2 finishing four years of college.

In Washington, 11.1 per cent of the population completed four years of college and the average of school years completed was 10.3.

Other cities ranked in this order in the median school years completed: San Francisco, 9.6; Boston, 8.9; Detroit, 2.7; Chicago, 8.5; Buffalo, N. Y., 8.4; Cleveland, Ohio, 8.3; Milwaukee, Wis., 8.3; New York, 8.3; Pittsburgh, 8.3; Philadelphia, 8.2; St. Louis, Mo., 8.2; Baltimore, Md., 7.9.

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Nazis Seize Americans in France; Laval's Purge Extends to Cabinet

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pierre Laval has no illusions as to the vigor of the action which is necessary to maintain a hold on the French Government which is undisputed at the moment, but subject to continuous challenge.

His statement in connection with the romval of his Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry, Jacques Benoist-Mechin, is perhaps more revealing than he intended. For the declaration that he will "under no circumstances allow the authority of the Government to be attacked," discloses the temerity which is necessary to maintain himself as Chief of the Government.

Laval has, in his dismissal of a Minister who was one of his close collaborators, made swift use of the extraordinary power which he recently arrogated to himself—the authority to dismiss without further procedure any Government official guilty of "insubordination."

For despite Laval's efforts to fill the French Ministries with his personal followers, the French bureaucracy has remained one of the most important centers of French resistance. The all-out collaborationists have been well aware of this concealed and stubborn opposition on the part of many Government officials.

Really Two Governments

Marcel Déat, leading French Fascist, wrote recently in his paper L'Oeuvre: "We actually have two governments, one which we hear talk, the Vichy Cabinet, and a second, the Administration, which acts directly on us. Both are very different. The true 'National Revolution' will begin when the overwhelming majority of the Government staff will be dismissed."

Yet, when the first Pétain-Laval Government took over in Vichy, one of their first acts was to remove the majority of the high officials of the Third Republic. As early as December, 1940, four fifths of the "préfets"—governors of the French administrative units, the departments—and seven-eighths of the under-préfects and general secretaries had been replaced by followers of the regime. The administrative purge became still more effective when Jews, Freemasons and Leftists were ousted. Admiral Jean Darlan, moreover, put many of his close friends, mostly retired admirals or army officers, in Government key positions. The "Union of Government Officials and Employees" which had played an important rôle in the framework of Socialist trade-unions, was dissolved by the Vichy Government.

Ill-Will Remains

Yet, ill-will of French officials toward the regime has remained an almost daily complaint in the Government controlled press. Government officials were repeatedly charged to sabotage the orders of the Central Administration, to cause difficulties in the execution of Vichy-laws and decrees and to lack completely of initiative and good-will. The Vichymen were most disagreeably surprised when secret government reports were published in Free French newspapers abroad or in the underground press.

The Government introduced numerous police spies into the ministries. But this was only to find, as a recent report of a high Vichy official indicates, that a "minority" of Government employees was frankly opposed to the regime and to the National Revolution. Since Laval's return to power, resistance on part of the French bureaucracy has greatly increased in strength and has even extended to the police forces who have refused to enforce Government orders to extradite alien Jews to the Nazis and to carry on the compulsory emigration of French workers to Germany.

The increasing inefficiency and confusion of the Vichy Administration, however, is not only the consequence of political opposition on part of the officials. The French bureaucracy is deeply discontented with their economic situation and with the favoritism showed by the Government toward their political followers.

Some Republicans Remain

Vichy has not suceeded in destroying the bases of the Republican Administration. While high posts of the administrative hierarchy were occupied by hand-picked followers of Pétain and Darlan and now by Laval's henchmen, numerous Republican officials of subaltern rank remained in office.

The Government had not sufficient experienced bureaucrats to replace them. Yet, in order to reward the most active of their followers, the Government has set up a kind of second administration which supervises and partly doubles the old one.

There are the dignitaries of the "Légion," the new police-intendants, the food-controllers, the youth-leaders and many other officials. These newly appointed officials are heartly despised by the career bureaucrats, not only because they continuously interfere with their work, but also because they are considerably better paid.

While the chief of an ordinary government service receives approximately 25,000 francs ($580 at the official rate, but actually less) yearly and his assistant 10-15,000 francs ($230-335), the revenue of a new official of similar rank is two and three times as high. This discrimination in financial matters and the struggle for power between the two administrations go far in explaining the increasing resentment of French bureaucracy.

Buried in Laws and Edicts

The Administration, moreover, find it more and more difficult to deal with the innumerable and frequently even contradictory laws and decrees issued by the Vichy Government. From June, 1940, to December, 1941, the Vichy Ministry of Agriculture and Food-Supply alone issued more than 500 laws, decrees and orders dealing with the question of food supply.

"We are drowned in an ever increasing flood of paper!" is the complaint of almost every Vichy official.

Laval, at the same time, has ousted many of the Army and Navy officers who belonged to the Pétain or Darlan faction in Vichy. Recent victims of Laval's purge among high government officials have been Admiral Bard, Police Director of Paris, Admiral Platon, both close friends to Admiral Darlan; and the Count Bénoist-Mechin, Secretary of State.

Laval has made himself supreme chief of the French police and, at the same time, set up an auxiliary force of Fascist shock-troops. Since the collapse of the Republican regime, France increasingly has become a police-state. The budget 1942 of the French State provides almost 4,000,000,000 francs for the maintenance of the police forces. Laval has put at the head of the French police his personal friend René Bousquet who has unified and reorganized the police, dissolving the Republican Guard, a militarized police force reported to be unfriendly toward the regime. At the same time, independent police forces as the Gendarmerie and the military police have been directly attached to Laval's services.

The recent formation of auxiliary police units as the "order service" of the Veterans' Legion and the "Tricolor-Legion" which both are composed of hand-picked Fascist ruffians, prove that Laval plans to constitute his own civil war army, thus, following the example of other Fascist leaders.

The struggle between Pierre Laval and the French people which refuse to follow his lead increases every day in intensity. Many French Government officials who secretly opposed or at least were lukewarm toward the Pétain regime are decidedly hostile to Laval's rule. The time of open revolt has not yet come in France but the country is driving toward a state of internal anarchy and civil war.

Laval Claims 20,000 Eager for Nazi Jobs

By the Associated Press

Bern, Sept. 28

Chief of the French Government Pierre Laval told a week-end press conference that 20,000 skilled workers had responded to his appeal of June 22 for 150,000 to be sent to Germany in exchange for 50,000 French war prisoners.

M. Laval appears to be faced with great difficulties in the private negotiations with Germany for 120,000 French workers, which private sources said had been demanded within three weeks.

VICHY, Sept. 28 (AP)—Jacques Benoist-Mechin was eliminated officially today as Secretary of State in the French Foreign Ministry by decree signed by Chief of Government Laval, who declared:

"I shall under no circumstances allow the authority of the Government to be attacked. The Government stands firm and there is no reason to believe it will not continue to do so. I am fully determined to see my task through until the very end.

"This is more imperative today than ever. The Government stands firm and there is no reason why it should not remain so."

Some observers believed Laval's action had upset a plan to have Benoist-Mechin take over at the head of a group of "Young Collaborationists" pressing for a pro-German program even more rapid than that of Laval himself.

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Germans have seized some 300 Americans in Occupied France as potential hostages, diplomatic quarters here learned today, in a move which added to the tension in Pierre Laval's Government in Vichy.

News of the seizures came from private sources in Paris. American diplomatic sources were without official word.

The roundup and other incidents, especially the United States' endorsement of the British Occupation of Madagascar, have served to cause the most critical situation thus far in American-French relations, French observers of the Vichy scene said.

It was reported without confirmation that Charles E. Bedaux, friend of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor whose wife is the former Fern Lombard of New York and Tours, France, was among those taken into custody.

Mr. Bedaux recently had been in Cannes, in the Unoccupied Zone, but it was stated there was reason to believe he might have gone to Paris recently.

The roundup was only one of a number of problems involving Americans in France.

The United States Embassy in Vichy has asked Pierre Laval's Government to explain why citizens of the United States had been barred from air travel in Unoccupied France along with other Allied nationals, it was reported.

It is understood that the Embassy also wanted to know why American motion picture films have been stopped in transit at the Spanish Border for the past eight days and why American film distributors in the Unoccupied Zone have been notified to close their offices Oct. 1.

Announcement of the restrictions on air travel, which threatened to increase friction already existing between Washington and Vichy, was made by the French Air Lines.

Hardest Fighting Ahead, Heroes Told

ABOARD A FIGHTING SHIP, PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Sept. 28 (AP)—The hardest fighting is ahead, Vice Admiral William F. Halsey said Sept. 26 at a presentation of 18 Navy Crosses and 18 Distinguished Flying Crosses.

"You have won your honors in the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Midway operations which have demonstrated the superiority of our fleet air arm over that of the enemy," Admiral Halsey told the men.

"Many of you were under fire for the first time. Yet each of you did a job—in many cases against heavy odds—with a cool courage that proved you are better fighting men.

"That you have taught the enemy to fear you has been proven. . . . If men and women at home do their jobs with the same unselfish devotion that you are displaying out here every day, we are bound to win."

Among those receiving Navy Crosses were: Lieut. Commander James H. Flatley, Green Bay, Wis.; Lieutenants DeWitt W. Shumway, Syracuse, N. Y.; Harold S. Bottomley, Merchantville, N. J.; Frederick L. Faulkner, Morristown, N. J.; Ensigns John A. Leppla, Lima, Ohio; Charles S. Lane, Leaksville, N. C.; Paul W. Schlegel, Fleetwood, N. C.; Philip W. Cobb, Saginaw, Mich.; Robert E. Smith (address unavailable).

Recipients of Distinguished Flying Crosses included: Ensign Carlton B. Starkes, Memphis, Tenn.; Aviation Chief Radioman Walter D. Straub, Hutchinson, Minn.; Aviation Mechanic Horace H. Craig, Washington, D. C.; and Radiomen E. Coons, St. Paul, Neb.; William H. Bergin, Connellsville, Pa.; Alvin A. Sobel, New York City; David F. Johnson, Ossining, N. Y.; Jack C. Henning, Good Thunder, Minn.; Joseph M. Lynch, Springfield, Mass.; Lynn R. Forschee, Britt, Iowa.

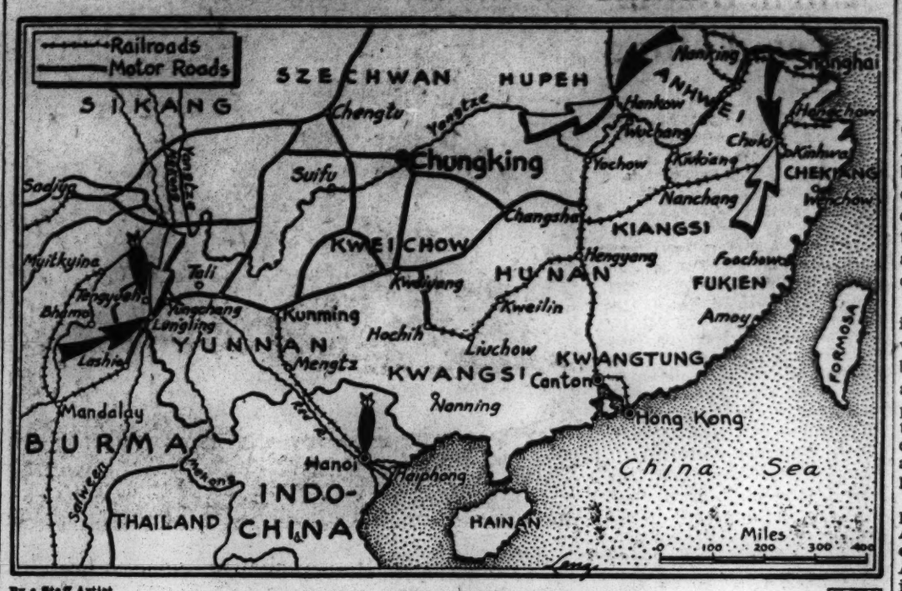
Storing of Idle Desks Makes Vacancies Stick

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28 (AP)—Mayor Howard W. Jackson, abolishing some jobs, has figured out how to make the vacancies permanent.

It is to store the idle desks in a storeroom.

"If the idle desk is allowed to remain in the office, the bureau head is constantly reminded of the vacancy, and soon someone else is sitting at the desk," he explained. "But if the desk is sent to the storeroom the position is soon forgotten, and the job elimination is likely to be permanent."

Freedom's Front in China



By a Staff Artist

Battlelines as Shaped by New Events

White arrows show the points of Chinese drives; black arrows the Japanese. Bomb-symbols show points raided from the air at Japanese-held Hanoi and at Tengyueh, in Yunnan Province.

Japanese Weaken Along Burma Road; Puppet Soldiers in Kiangsi Rebel

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 28—The small Japanese force that drove along the Burma Road into Southwest China is today in a most unenviable situation, according to information direct from that area.

They are holding on to no more than a few places, including Lungling near the Salween River and Tengyueh on the old tribal track from China to India. Their small garrisons at Mengtsze and Chefang had to be withdrawn because of the determined hostility of the local population.

The alternative to withdrawal would have been a considerable reinforcement of Japanese strength in those towns which apparently was not considered worthwhile. The Japanese troops are unable to live on the country not only because it is poor but mainly on account of the strictly noncooperative attitude of the natives and the strength of the guerrillas in the countryside. Even the backward primitive tribespeople, mostly Lifus, who are entirely uninfluenced by Chinese thought and culture, have been antagonized by the outrageous behaviour of the Japanese tiwards their womenfolk.

All supplies for the Japanese garrisons have, therefore, to be brought in from Burma. But guerrillas are active along the Burma Road, too, and Japanese convoys that are sent in via Lashio at infrequent intervals can only move at night in spite of the fact that they are heavily guarded and preceded by armored cars.

Losses in Yunnan Heavy

Fresh Japanese troops have been coming into Western Yunnan from time to time. By far from bringing about a reinforcement of the weak garrison, they do not even seem to have been sufficient to maintain the original Japanese strength of altogether somewhat less than one division. For the losses of the Japanese have been appalling ever since the rainy season began. Climate conditions have decimated the enemy troops. The casualty rate seems still to be increasing and it was about 5 per cent a day at Lungling recently. The same is true of the Japanese garrisons in the Shan states of Burma to the west of the Burma Road where a full Japanese division from other parts of Burma was recently required to replace heavy losses due to unhealthy living conditions.

The Japanese forces in Western Yunnan are too small to take the initiative against the Chinese guerrillas and regulars by whom they are besieged. They cannot venture out of their towns without the protection of strong armament.

Chinese Learned Lesson

Thus there is no indication so far of any Japanese preparations for a fresh offensive after the end of the rainy season and it is generally believed that no further penetration of Yunnan is intended. However that may be, the Chinese have learned their lesson from the rapid Japanese surprise advance to the Salween River last Spring. At that time the Chinese hoped that the defenses in Burma would still hold for a while. The Burma Road was crowded with traffic. Everything possible had to be done to keep the retreating military trucks moving to clear as much of the accumulated stocks of supplies as possible and to allow tens of thousands of refugees from Burma and Malaya to pass on to the Chinese interior. So the destruction of the road was delayed until the Japanese were rushing over it with tanks, armored cars and motorized infantry, assisted by a confusion among the thousands of fleeing civilian refugees.

This will not happen again. The entire Burma Road up to its terminus at Kunming is cleared of supplies. There are no more refugees and civilian population in that area is sparse. Some of the best Chinese Government troops have made themselves at home in the terrain along the road, which is ideal for defense. The number of guerrillas has increased and due to their effort intelligence on what is going on in the Japanese camp is excellent.

Chinese Morale Good

The morale of all Chinese fighters is high. They are certain that this time the odds would be on their side if the Japanese tried to move deeper into Yunnan. Japanese air activity has died down almost to completely apart from one lonely plane patroling part of the Burma Road beyond the Salween River once a day. The American force has secured Kunming against bombing raids and it is considered unlikely that the Japanese will pay the heavy price it would cost them to attempt hurling a few bombs on a city which has no important military value.

Reports from Yunnan state that some Chinese guerrillas in the neighboring Shan state of Burma are still continuing their fight. Supply columns of food and munitions are still moving up to them along difficult jungle paths. Even regular Chinese soldiers who were wounded in Burma during the last stages of the Campaign in May are still being brought back. Their sturdiness and high morale has made them survive months of need and discomfort under the care of guerrillas in an inhospitable country until stretcher bearers were found to carry them several weeks through the wilderness. Only recently an injured Chinese veteran in the Burma war hobbled into a Chinese held town of Yunnan after a 57-day journey made on crutches.

Confidence in Allies

There seems to be widespread conviction in Yunnan that the United Nations will fulfill the promise of Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stillwell to reconquer Burma in the near future or at least definite hope that sufficient territory in Northern Burma will soon be cleared from the enemy to reconnect the Burma Road with some of the practical routes to India. In that case it would be probably an easy matter for the Chinese to deal with the small Japanese force in western Yunnan.

Chinese attention remains focused on the Burma border. Not so much any more because of the danger of fresh Japanese attacks on Yunnan for it is felt that the enemy is now on the defensive in this theater while he is concentrating all effort and action in strategically more important directions, but because of the hope that the British and American forces will soon attack the Japanese in Burma and thus reopen the vital supply route to China.

Chinese Scorn Wang By 'Kneeling Statue'

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Sept. 28

Statues of Wang Ching-Wei, pro-Japanese head of the Japanese puppet government at Nanking, and of Madame Wang, kneeling—the Chinese way of symbolizing utter scorn for them—have been placed in parks of many Free China cities and soon will be put in Chungking's central park.

It is the second time in China's long history and the first time in a thousand years that a traitor has been the subject of a "kneeling statue." The first one was erected to record the treachery of Chin-Hui who betrayed the Sung Dynasty to northern invaders.

Baseball 'Uber' War Soldiers' Talk Abroad

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—American soldiers in England prefer to talk about baseball rather than the war, four Hollywood stars said here upon their return from Great Britain where they have been entertaining the troops.

The entertainers, Merle Oberon, Patricia Morison, Frank McHugh, and Allen Jenkins, were among 34 passengers who arrived aboard two planes.

They said they received "enthusiastic" greetings in their two and sometimes three daily appearances at various camps and were eager to go back. They had been in England since Aug. 21.

Another returning traveler, Walter Lippmann, columnist, said he found relations between the commands of the United States Army Air Force and the Royal Air Force "awfully good."

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Japanese are having serious trouble in Kiangsi Province with the Chinese troops of their puppet Nanking regime, and one puppet commander has been executed by the Japanese, the Chinese High Command said in a special communiqué.

Nanchang, the Capital of the province, and Teian have been the seats of trouble, the communiqué said, and all Nanking troops at Nanchang have been disarmed.

At Teian Gen. Chien Ya-yuan, commander of the puppet Second Army, was reported seized and executed on Sept. 13.

The Japanese and their allies have been under heavy pressure in Kiangsi, where most of their early summer gains along the railway through the northern part of the province have been lost to a vigorous Chinese counteroffensive.

Special High Command communiqués are rare and this suggests the importance the Chungking Government attaches to these developments.

Manchukuo Shift

TOKYO. From Japanese radiocasts. Sept. 28 (AP)—A shakeup in the Manchukuoan Government, including appointment of a new Foreign Minister and elevation of the commander of the First Army Division to a Cabinet post, was announced today by Domei in a Hsinking dispatch.

Li Shao-keng, Manchukuoan Ambassado rto Tokyo, was made Foreign Minister, and Gen. Hsing Shih-lien relinquished his Army assignment to become Minister of Public Peace.

Domei, in another dispatch from Bangkok, quoted Thai officials as saying these appointments, along with four other Cabinet changes, would "serve to accelerate Manchukuo's defense construction."

[Manchukuo, the puppet state carved out of China by Japan, is on the border of Siberia and there have been reports that Japan was massing forces there for an attack upon Russia.]

At Hsinking, the news agency reported, Premier Chiang Hing-hui of Manchukuo described the Government shuffle as a move to permit Manchukuo "more fully to cope with prosecution of the war and the gagantic task of constructing the new order in East Asia."

Five other Cabinet appointments included Gen. Yu Ching-yuan, Minister of Peoples' Welfare Department; Yen Chuan-fu, Justice; Huang Fu-tsun, Agriculture Development; Yuan Chen-tuo, Finance and Commerce; and Ku Tsu-leng, Communications.

New German Corps Rivals Hitler's SS

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—The German Army has started recruiting a special "free corps" of troops to serve through any difficulties after the war as a counterbalance to Hitler's SS troops headed by the Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, a dispatch to the newspaper Le Democrat said.

Soldiers are being inducted under a pledge to accept service after the war ends in an organization exactly like that of the SS, the dispatch said.

"Thus when the armistice comes, the Reich will possess two distinct voluntary troop units, one in the service of the Gestapo and the other with the Army and its generals," it added.

War Duties Listed For Quaker College

RICHMOND, Ind. (AP)—William C. Dennis President of Earlham College said Sept. 27 in an address before the 122nd annual Indiana Friends' meeting that a Quaker college should not participate directly in the war effort "but it should do everything short of direct participation."

A Quaker college, he said, should co-operate with and facilitate the work of the government, and should view with pride and affection those of its sons, of whatever faith, who believe it is their duty to serve their country in the armed forces and those who deem it their right . . . to serve their country in work of national importance in the camps of the conscientious objectors."

Wavell Sees Main Battle Of War Fought in Atlantic

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26. Delayed. (AP)—Fresh from a long series of Allied conferences, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell drew a broad and confident picture of the war's outcome today with the assertion that the United States, Britain, Russia and China "are going to fight it out."

The commander of British Forces in India in a calm appraisal of the war to date declared there would be a second front but didn't give a clue as to where or when, expressed the firm conviction that the Russians would hold on and described the Battle of the Atlantic as one of the biggest and most important of all the global conflict.

General Wavell voiced his appraisal at a dinner given him by American and British correspondents at New Delhi's Cecil Hotel. Appearing in short-sleeved bush jacket, his face as brown as leather, he talked over the war from East to West.

Point-by-point, the salient points of his review included:

Second Front: "Nobody is more anxious to start a second front than we are. It is quite certain that as soon as ever possible both American troops and ourselves will start a second front, but I can't tell you when or where.

"We've fought on six fronts already at least. It's a biggish problem starting on the Continent. We'll have some casualties—very considerable both American and ours—before we get back into the Continent. But we'll get back."

Russia: "The Russians are going to hold and we'll do our best to help them.

"Russia is the heart of the problem. The German objective doubtless was to do what they did in 1918—put the Russians out of business so there would be no question of fighting on two fronts.

"But the Russian Army still is intact and its Air Force is going strong—and it is getting toward the end of the campaigning season, although there will be another five weeks before weather stops the campaign.

"Russia may lose Stalingrad but, except for prestige, it will not alter the situation a great deal."

The Atlantic: "Between us one of the biggest fights is going on in the Atlantic. Shipping is almost the biggest fight of the war. Our losses are serious, not serious enough to prevent us winning the war, but to hamper strategy and delay our winning of it. I do not see the shipping situation getting worse, but better."

General Wavell said successes were being scored against the submarine but added "what collapsed in the last war was not submarines but the supply of crews that will stick it out."

Allied air offensive against Germany: "The air offensive is causing Germany a great deal of damage, both material and morale. We know of material damage from photographs. How much morale damage is a more difficult problem.

"But the attacks affect submarine and tank output and we are chucking more stuff at him than he ever chucked at England. He must think of propping up morale next winter."

The Mediterranean and Middle East: "We've got Rommel held but he is much too close to the Delta of the Nile. The hope is that we push him a good way back again. But both sides are dug in on a narrow front like the last war. I'm sure Rommel won't get any farther."

Hitler wanted to knock out the Russian Army, General Wavell said, in order to have his Army in Egypt free to hit through into the Middle East and with another through the Caucasus or Turkey.

"But he is a long way off from the position he'd like to be in by the end of 1942 and there still is another five weeks of campaigning, but he's behind his program.

"There may be some fighting up in the Caucasus this winter but it will not be easy for him to get through. We must protect Persian oil but by the time he has any chance of getting near there it will be firmly held.

Pacific and Indian theaters: "As to Japan, he's got his hands full. He's like a boa constrictor which has swallowed a hog goat. He needs time to digest it in a corner.

"Japan is not likely to take on a job like an invasion of Australia or India.

"We don't know how his navy was hit in the Solomons but we believe hard. He is not flush with shipping, nor with a navy to meet both the American Navy or the British Eastern Fleet.

"He is not strong in his air force. I never thought so. I always believed it his weak point. He certainly has not got enough for three campaigns.

"The Jap has two big tasks. He must take into account the Russian menace if he is to be able to digest what he already has. And sooner or later he must settle the Chinese business. It is beginning to look lately as if the Japs were too late for attacking Siberia."

India: Turning to his own India Front General Wavell declared that "since the loss of Burma and before, I have been planning the reoccupation of it, not merely because it is a part of the British Empire but strategically because it means re-establishing communications with China."

General Wavell declined to discuss the Indian political situation beyond commenting that despite internal troubles he still was getting 70,000 recruits a month.

British-U. S. Troops Hard to Tolerate, Eire Cardinal Says

DUBLIN, Eire, Sept. 88 (AP)—Cardinal Macrory, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, said at Cavan, Eire, that he found it "exceedingly hard to be patient" when he thought of "my own corner of my country overrun by British and United States soldiers against the will of the nation."

The partition of Ireland, he said, was a "flagrant and intolerable injustice against Roman Catholics doomed to live under the narrow and unjust domination of the Belfast Parliament and Executive."

"When I read day after day that this war is being fought for the rights and liberties of small nations and then think of my own corner of my country overrun by British and United States soldiers against the will of the nation, I confess I sometimes find it exceedingly hard to be patient."

[The Cardinal is a native of Ulster and the small Ulster town of Armagh is the ecclesiastical capital for both Eire and Northern Ireland. The Cardinal literally presides over "all Ireland," the church never having followed the territorial division of the island, and thus he refers to "my own corner of my country."]

Eire's armed forces, meanwhile, marked the conclusion of extensive maneuvers today with the largest military parade ever held in the Capital. Thousands of troops marched before Prime Minister Eamon De Valera and other leaders while planes circled overhead.

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Smelters Strive to Make Up Aluminum Lost Through Strike

By the Associated Press

Toiling to make up some of the ingot production lost by a three-day strike at the Cleveland, Committee of Industrial Organizations smelter plant employees worked eight-hour shifts at Aluminum Company of America's Newburgh Heights plants.

Company spokesmen said there was "a very encouraging response" to appeals that Smelter Divison employees work yesterday, and while no estimates were available on the number reporting one source said between 80 and 90 per cent of the men were on the job. The Smelter Plant ordinarily does not operate Sundays.

The back-to-work movement began after the War Labor Board and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union jointly sent telegrams to the striking workers Saturday night, stating "the critical war situation requires that you report for work on your shift Sunday. Men not reporting to work by Monday will be replaced."

Disclosure that the telegrams had been sent to workers was made in a statement issued by representatives of Alcoa, the Union, and officials of the War Manpower Commission, Army Air Forces, the War Production Board, and the War Labor Board.

The statement said "an improved grievance procedure" has been agreed upon . . . and the company gave assurance of its intention to comply in every respect with the President's executive order prohibiting racial discrimination in war industry."

Union officials declared the strike grew out of grievances which included wage and bonus demands, but no details were given.

The strike, termed by union executives as unauthorized, began last Tuesday night.

Other labor items:

Chicago: Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, just returned from a tour abroad, reported that the average working time of all classes of workers in England's war plants was 53 hours per week and that labor stoppages were rare.

In an address prepared for delivery over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mr. Tobin, who attended the British Trades Union Congress as the American Federation of Labor delegates and as personal representative of President Roosevelt, said such strikes as occur last only a few days.

"Where such strikes occur in violation of the rules governing their procedure, the officers of the unions denounce the strike, force public opinion against the action," he said. "Usually the strike ends quickly."

Mr. Tobin said he was "astounded" to learn that the cost of living had risen only 1 per cent over a period of 13 months in England.

"Before definite action had been taken by the English Government, through the office of the Minister of Food, the cost of living was running away with them, as it has done in our country," he added.

Washington: The War Labor Board issued a supplementary order granting employees of General Motors Corporation a second week's vacation with pay after five years of service and extending union agreements until Oct. 5, 1943. It is estimated the workers will gain from $18,000,000 to $19,000,000 under the vacation clause.

The case involves the corporation and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, representing 200,000 workers in 95 plants, and the C. I. O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, representing 25,000 employees in eight plants.

The agreements with the two unions previously had extended for one year from April to April. The directive on vacations modified a clause allowing one week's vacation for employees having at least one year's seniority.

Hollywood: James Cagney was installed as President on the Screen Actors Guild succeeding Edward Arnold.

'Quisling Bishop' Resigns In Nazi-Occupied Norway

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 28 (AP)—Swedish press advices from German-occupied Norway reported today the first resignation of a bishop co-operating with the regime of Nazi-backed Premier Vidkun Quisling.

They said Bishop Zwilgmeyer of Bergen had resigned after being forced to carry on almost alone in his diocese because the clergy there would not work with him.

These advices added that Bishop Sivertsen of Tromsoe, described as "another Quisling bishop," had tendered his resignation but sitll was active because of the failure to get another clergyman in the whole north of Norway to take over his office.

Quisling and the Norwegian Church have long been in conflict. On Aug. 15 the ordination of Quisling bishops was reported to have ceased because the Premier wished to avoid aggravating the differences and so jeopardizing future negotiations with the Church.

Discord and Joy

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A number of Vidkun Quisling's Norwegian Nazis, including 273 storm troopers, have been packed off to the Gjovik concentration camp in Central Norway because they would not volunteer for service on the Russian front, official Norwegian sources reported.

News of this latest discord among Quisling's followers reached London along with word that smoke still was rising from the ruins of Gestapo buildings fired by the RAF in a raid Sept. 25 upon Oslo during a Quisling conference.

The Norwegian News Agency said that in subsequent anti-German outbursts, which precipitated a near state of emergency, patriots in Oslo hoisted their national colors and that many flags still were flying Sept. 27.

This account, brought out by the Underground, said that when the four raiding British planes appeared Sept. 25 Norwegians stood on housetops and waved joyous greetings, while others shouted "The English have come."

Oslo on Siege Verge

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Norway's German-occupied capital of Oslo was reported Sept. 26 on the verge of a state of siege after Norwegian patriots and RAF bombers had combined to spread fire and havoc in the elaborate settings of a convention of the Quisling Nazi puppet party.

Free Norwegian reports from Sweden said the patriots had smashed into the Bislep Sports Stadium in advance of a Quisling parade, burned stacks of the Quisling paper fritt folk, and damaged some buildings by fire. Numerous street fights also were reported as the result of distribution of leaflets urging Norwegians to boycott Quisling Youth parades.

Maj. Vidkun Quisling, following disruption of his Convention the afternoon of Sept. 25 by four RAF planes which dropped bombs from 100 feet on Gestapo buildings, declared during a reconvened meeting Sept. 26: "Now they are sending murder planes to Oslo!"

Admitting the revolt against his regime was growing even among his so-called followers, the principal Norwegian traitor said "the opposition must be crushed by every means" and appealed to party members to help him "put an end to internal dissension which to a certain extent is also pervading the party itself."

Authorized Free Norwegian sources in London said there was so much dissension in the Quisling group as the result of Major Quisling's demands for 5,000 Russian front recruits and because of his failure to gain the support of loyal Norwegians that Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, commanding the Army of Occupation, was asking Hitler to supplant Major Quisling with a German civil administrator.

From Box Car to Tank Car

United States Rubber Company

Conversion on Rails

Upper: Workmen push a Mareng cell through the door of an especially fitted freight car. This cell is built by the United States Rubber Company at its Mishawaka, Ind., plant to help solve the critical problem of oil transportation. These tanks, manufactured under patents held by the Glenn L. Martin Company, turn railroad box and gondola cars into tank cars. They are now being tested for possible use this winter. Lower: Mareng cell installed in a special test car of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The tank is made of synthetic material. The tank is filled through installation near the man's head.

War Gets Credit For Population Increase in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The war was given major credit by the Census Bureau today for a population increase of 1,327,000 in 1941, boosting the nation's estimated population on Jan. 1 to 133,965,000.

The 1941 increase, double the average for the previous 10 years, was ascribed by the Bureau largely to business prosperity due to war production, anticipation of being drafted, and the return of Americans from other lands because of the war.

Births in 1941 rose to 2,728,000, about 408,000 more than the 10-year average.

Because of a stoppage of immigration and an expected abrupt drop in the birth rate due to millions of men being in the armed forces, the Bureau said, there was little prospect of continued population growth at the 1941 rate.

Women approached parity with men in the division by sexes, as the ratio of males per 100 females dropped from 100.7 to 100.4.

The average age of the population continued to rise, climbed from 29 years in 1940 to 29.3 years in 1941, despite a sharp increase in the number of children under five years. This figure stood at 11,237,000 a gain of 695,476.

The Bureau explained that it had not made allowance for movement of military forces out of the United States during 1941 and that the estimated population figure was higher than the number of persons actually in the country on Jan. 1.

Federal Employees Up 120,962 in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The executive branch of the Government added 120,962 civilian employees during July to make its total employment 2,327,932 at the end of the month, the Civil Service Commission reported.

The War Department accounted for the bulk of the July increase with the addition of 87,680 workers during the month, bringing its total to 912,378—only 5,000 short of the World War peak for Government employees in the entire executive branch.

The Navy added 26,641 employees in July, giving it a civilian roster of 475,683. The Office of Price Administration increased its staff by 9,399 to a total of 25,938. The July pay roll was $382,373,859. All figures are exclusive of legislative, judicial, and military personnel.

Stalin Aims to Keep His Eye on the Ball

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 28

That Saturday night farewell banquet at the Kremlin for Wendell L. Willkie increased the vocabulary of Joseph Stalin by at least one American idiom.

Lary Leseuer, CBS correspondent, reported that Mr. Willkie, toasting the Russian chieftain, said that Premier Stalin was a man who kept his eye of the ball.

The Premier, puzzled, asked an explanation.

When it was all made clear, Mr. Stalin said: "I intend to keep my eye on the ball all the time."

Nazis Wanted In U.S., Hunted In Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Office of Public Security announced that three alleged Nazi saboteurs wanted by the United States authorities are now in Costa Rica and are being hunted.

They are Reinhold Rudolph Barth, Joseph Schmidt and Walter Kappe said by J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, to be well trained saboteurs and associates of the eight men recently convicted in Washington.

It was announced that big rewards had been offered by the Costa Rican Government for the arrest of the trio or for information that would lead to their arrest.

In Washington, the U. S. Department of Justice sent out descriptions of the three men July 25 and asked the nation to be on the lookout for them. It was said at the time that the men, all trained in the German Sabotage School, had been ordered to the United States, but there was no definite indication that they had actually arrived.

Neighbors Aid Brazil

RIVERA, Uruguay, Sept. 28 (AP)—Representatives of Brazil and four of Brazil's nonbelligerent neighbors approved 11 resolutions designed to tighten control over aliens, aimed especially at Axis nationals.

They were approved after the Argentine delegate to the Special Conference had announced he would sign the resolutions only with reservations, one being that Argentina cannot discriminate among aliens in its territory in applying the control measures.

Attending the Conference with the Brazilian representatives were delegates from Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay. The meeting was designed to prevent the easy migration of enemy aliens across Brazil's southern frontiers. Large German and Italian colonies live in South Brazil.

The principal resolution approved provides that no alien from any country affiliated with the Axis may live within two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) of either side of Brazil's border, while such Axis aliens there now must be withdrawn if engaged in anti-American activities.

Brazil Nets Nazis

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Three Germans suspected of being Gestapo agents were held today by police in the southern state of Santa Catarina after a raid that netted numerous other Germans and sympathizers, two powerful clandestine radio transmitters and large quantities of propaganda material.

The raid centered on the interior town of Xapeco, heart of Brazil's "Little Germany" district. Germans, Austrians and Italians were arrested in near-by towns and quantities of illegal arms were seized.

Mexico Tightens Knot

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 28 (AP)—Thirty-eight more coffee plantations, owned by Axis citizens in Southern Mexico, have been placed by the Government on the list of concerns to be taken over and operated under Government supervision.

The action raised the total of 86, the others having been listed shortly after Mexico declared war on the Axis.

Rockefeller Finds Americas In Growing Unity Against Axis

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 28 (AP)—The once-hoped-for hemispheric front against aggression now exists in the New World to an extent declared "perfectly extraordinary" by Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, who has just returned from a four-week flying tour of South America, making official visits to Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Panama, and brief stops in Argentina and Chile. He had planned an official visit to Uruguay, but was prevented from making it when his airplane was forced down.

He gave as the outstanding impression of his tour "the absolute vindication of President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy." The trust, confidence and understanding of common objectives among the people of South and Central America for the United States is in great contrast to five years ago, when he last visited there, he said.

"The people of South and Central America look upon President Roosevelt as a great world leader," he said. "He has a most extraordinary personal following throughout the Hemisphere."

War has brought hardships to many of the nations, the shipping shortage causing economic dislocations, financial losses, personal sacrifices and, in some localities which imported food, actual hunger.

"Our Government is working with their Governments to find solutions to these problems, which they are facing realistically. They recognize the fact that these are repercussions of total war," said Mr. Rockefeller.

President Vargas of Brazil "is a great leader, standing solidly with the United States and with a broad understanding of the world situation," said Mr. Rockefeller. "Brazil is enthusiastic for an aggressive part in the war. There, too, there are piles of scrap metal in every town and city, with children tossing their toys on the heaps and adults participating in rallies.

"Brazil has a serious gas shortage, and it is not unusual to see lines of people two or three blocks long waiting for busses, and without complaint."

Mr. Rockefeller spoke in high praise of the Governments and people of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Panama. They are enthusiastic supporters of the Allied cause and "are anxious and ready to take any other steps necessary for the defense of the Hemisphere and prosecution of the war," he stated.

He brought a hopeful note from Chile.

"It is reasonable to feel that within the near future Chile will recognize the commitments of the Rio Conference," he said.

Of Argentina, Mr. Rockefeller said he had only passed through the country without having opportunity to obtain an impression of conditions.

Price Praises Newspapers For Balance in War News

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 28 (AP) — Complimenting American newspapers for "striking a balance" in handling war news within limitations of the censorship code, Byron Price, Director of Censorship, urged them today to explain to the public why some information has to be withheld.

"The American people cannot be expected to fight the war in a vacuum," he said in an address prepared for delivery at the annual convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association here.

"Neither should they, nor will they when properly advised, want to see in print any disclosure which would endanger the life of a son or brother."

Summarizing nine months' experience with voluntary censorship, Mr. Price said some Americans felt the system was a "feeble and futile method," while a large body of public opinion held that more information, not less, should appear in print.

"The newspapers of the country have done a good job of striking a balance," he said, but added they "have done a poor job of informing the people why some information has to be withheld."

"I suggest to you that a patient explanation of these requests and of the reasons behind them probably would . . . foster confidence in newspapers by emphasizing the degree of their co-operation in the war and it might convince a greater number of readers that they should guard their own tongues more carefully."

Pointing out that the basic consideration behind censorship was "that none of us shall provide the enemy, by design or inadvertance, with information that will help him kill Americans," Mr. Price gave the publishers examples of the benefits derived from voluntary censorship and disasters possibly resulting from apparently "unimportant" violations.

Censorship withheld from publication for more than a month news of the sinking of the aircraft carrier Lexington in the south Pacific last May 8, he recalled.

"Surely there is sense in the belief of naval experts that Japanese ignorance of the loss led Japan's admirals to overestimate the American force from which they turned tail and ran at Midway," he added.

On the other hand, he told of a case in which the details of movement of a special train of oil cars was publicized for advertising purposes although the code asked that such information be withheld.

"A few days later a similar train bound for the same destination was wrecked and burned," Mr. Price related. "No direct evidence of sabotage was discoverable. Maybe it was a mere coincidence. Maybe not."

Native Policeman Endures Torture Rather Than Disclose U. S. Troops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—How a British native policeman silently endured barbaric torture by the Japanese rather than reveal the hidden presence of United States troops was described by the British Joint Staff Mission here today.

In Guadalcanal, when United States forces were engaging the Japanese, a retired native sergeant-major of police, whose name cannot be released for possibility of reprisals, was engaged on secret intelligence duties. He was captured by the Japanese, who searched him and found a small United States flag which he carried for identification.

All around, United States troops were waiting in secret positions, and the enemy, suspecting this, demanded that the captive disclose their numbers and location.

When the sergeant-major impassively denied that any troops were in the vicinity, the Japanese were furious.

Tying him to a tree, they methodically tortured him in the hope of making him speak.

First they bayoneted him in the arm. The sergeant-major said nothing. Another bayonet stabbed him in the shoulder. Still he refused to answer questions. Even a vicious stab in the face from a bayonet did not make him betray his allies. Finally, in frustrated rage, the Japs bayoneted him savagely in the stomach and left, thinking they had killed him.

As soon as his tormentors had gone, the sergeant-major rallied and crawled toward the lines of the United States Marines. Before he would allow them to rush him to a hospital he insisted on making a full report to his officer.

"This indomitable man," reports the British High Commissioner, "has now recovered and is risking his life on other dangerous duties.

"I am unable to conceive of any greater bravery than this."

Out of tone with its expressed hope for an American statement, however, the newspaper said that a year ago Finland "rejected an American proposal to cease hostilities" and added that "since then no change has taken place in either the foreign or war policy of this country."

The State Department at Washington disclosed last November that it had informed the Finnish Minister as early as Aug. 18, 1941, that the Soviet Government was prepared to negotiate a peace treaty.

In another article radiocast today by the Helsinki Radio, the newspaper Karjala, organ of Finland's third largest party, the National Coalition, declared that the Russians were using the hope of a separate peace in an effort to split Finnish opinion and undermine America's attitude toward the Finnish-Russian fight.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1160 Georgia Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Manitoba

Virden: St. Paul's United Church, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 9.
Winnipeg (First Church): Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 6.

Ontario

Fort William: Auditorium, Fort William Collegiate Institute, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Ottawa: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Quebec

Montreal: 8:30 p. m., Oct. 8.

England

Berkshire

Newbury: Church Building, Newtown Road, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 15.

United States

California

Alameda: Church Edifice, Central Avenue and Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Los Angeles (Thirty-sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3948 Laurel Grove Avenue, Studio City, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lakeshore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
San Francisco (auspices Eleventh Church): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 920 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
South Santa Anita: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.
Stockton: Memorial Civic Auditorium, Fremont and Center Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Colorado

Grand Junction: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Connecticut

Ansonia: The First Congregational Church, South Cliff Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Bridgeport (First Church): Lassick High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capitol Avenue and Trinity Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Illinois

Carbondale: First Christian Church, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.
Centralia: Centralia Township High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 3040 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 4559 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4118 North Kedvale Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 10.
Galesburg: Beecher Chapel, 8 p. m., October 9.
Palatine (auspices First Church, Barrington): Palatine Township High School, 3:30 p. m., October 4.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., October 8.
Quincy: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 8.
Springdale: Centennial Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 8.
Wheaton: Church Edifice, 327 North Main Street, 8 p. m., October 4.
Winnetka: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., October 8.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 3 p. m., October 4.
Evansville: Bosse High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 5.
Michigan City: Junior High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 3 p. m., October 4.
Warsaw: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 6.

Maryland

Baltimore (joint lecture): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 8:30 p. m., October 9.

Massachusetts

Holyoke: Metcalf School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 8.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., October 4.
Methuen (auspices First Church, Lawrence): Central Grammar School, 10 Ditson Place, 3 p. m., October 4.
Ware: Social Science Club House, Pleasant and Parks Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

Michigan

Detroit (Ninth Church, Colored): Condon Intermediate School, West Grand Boulevard and Buchanan Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Society): Southwest High School Auditorium, Forty-seventh Street, between Chowen and Beard Avenues South, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Oct. 4.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3039 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 6000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Montana

Missoula: Student Union Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

Nevada

Reno: Washoe County Library Building, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: High School Auditorium, Sunset Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 4.
Collingswood: Collingswood Theater, Haddon and Lees Avenues, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.
Dumont: Dumont High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 4.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 5.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.
New York (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 311 West Eighty-third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Port Washington: Masonic Temple, 2 Franklin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 8.
Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Saratoga Springs: Congregational Church, Circular and Caroline Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.
Yonkers (First Church): Saunders Trades School, 104 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 6.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 6.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., October 8.
Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, Denison Avene and West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Columbus (joint lecture): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.
Dayton (First Church): Church Edifice, Sawmill and Rubicon Roads, 8:15 p. m., October 8.
Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Boulevard and Bancroft Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.
Troy: Edwards School Auditorium, West Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (First Church): Church Edifice, 926 South Boulder, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Oregon

Portland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1819 N. W. Everett Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Pennsylvania

Harrisburg: Forum, Education Building, Walnut Street at Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4720 Leiper Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

South Dakota

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Washington

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, Third and Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Bellevue: Bellevue Club House, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.
Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1707 East Fiftieth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Vancouver: Vancouver High School Auditorium, Twenty-sixth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Yakima: Church Edifice, Naches Avenue and A Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Wisconsin

Green Bay: Washington Junior High School, 314 South Baird, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Oconto: Oconto Theater, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.
Oshkosh: Little Theater, State Teachers College, 470 Algoma Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Wauwatosa: Church Edifice, 7738 Milwaukee Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 9. Relayed to Wauwatosa Woman's Club, 1638 Wauwatosa Avenue.

U. S. and Britain Join in Fats Buying

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The United States and the United Kingdom henceforth will act as the buying agents for the United Nations of fats, oils and oilseeds.

An announcement by the Combined Food Board said agreement had been reached whereby the two nations would make purchases in separate markets of the world to fill the needs of the United Nations.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc, (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 4; Nov. 1; Dec. 6.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 4; Nov. 1; Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on Oct. 4.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Nov. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Oct. 4; Nov. 1; Dec. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 13, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, Oct. 18; Nov. 15; Dec. 20.

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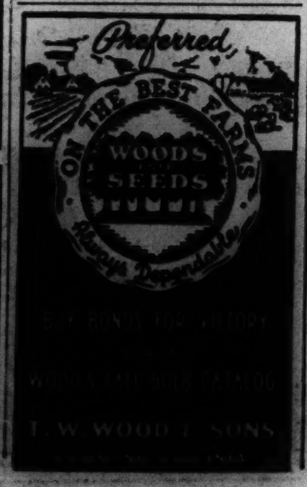

Mayor Orders Police to Stop N. Y. Betting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—A city-wide clamp down on all forms of gambling began here today following an order by Mayor La Guardia to the police to halt all forms of games of chance or else there would be a shake-up in the Police Department that would rock it from top to bottom.

"I want all forms of gambling wiped out," the Mayor declared. "If you can't clean it up, I'll clean you up."

The warning came at the regular line-up at police headquarters late yesterday when the Mayor made a surprise appearance there and addressed departmental heads from Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine down to the ranks of inspectors, deputy inspectors, lieutenants, and men from the plain-clothes squads. There were about 200 of them present, and the order was shouted at them, the Mayor waving from time to time a sheaf of letters he said he had received from residents complaining about gambling conditions, many of them referring to race track bookmaking, the policy racket, dice games, and other forms of gaming.

There was a pile of these letters at his City Hall office, he said, adding that many of them contained statements derogatory to the police, who, the writers declared, knew that gambling was going on, where it was doing business and who was running the establishments. Complaints had been made to the police in some instances and nothing had been done about it. The letters, he said, had come to him from mothers, wives, and daughters.

Commissioner Valentine followed the Mayor in demanding a clean-up, saying that the men of the force must do their duty, and that if precinct heads needed more police, all they had to do was to ask for them.

The threatened Police Department shake-up came on the ninth anniversary of the day Commissioner Valentine was named to head the Department.

Canadian Board Alert to Threat Of 'Black Market'

OTTAWA, Sept. 26 (CP)—The "black market" with illegal dealing in controlled or rationed products, has not yet appeared on a large scale in Canada, but the Wartime Prices and Trade Board stands ready to combat it should it appear.

Board enforcement officials said Sept. 24 that prosecutions instituted under board authority—nearly 500 since general price control was imposed last Dec. 1—have dealt mainly with isolated cases and there have been no indications of organized efforts to defeat the law.

Persons who have failed to report holdings of rationed commodities as required by law are being discovered by enforcement officials. Tea and coffee have provided a problem for would-be "black market" operators since they have no means of replacing their stocks. However, following rationing of tea and coffee in August some Canadians evidently failed to report their holdings and officials instanced one Ontario case where it was found about 200 pounds of tea was being hoarded.

The Prices Board regulations provide stiff penalties. Hoarding, failure to observe the price ceiling and similar offenses may bring a fine of $5,000, two years in jail or both. These regulations are hardly as strict as those provided for in a bill introduced in the Australian Parliament this week proposing minimum penalties of three months imprisonment for individuals and $50,000 fines for companies to curb "black market" dealings.

Inter-Union Strikes Barred in Maryland

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 26 (AP)—Jurisdictional strikes today were barred in Maryland for the duration of the war by agreement between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The agreement was adopted at a meeting of the Labor Victory Board, which includes three C. I. O. and three A. F. of L. members. It is effective immediately. When the step was proposed several weeks ago, union leaders said it might be adopted nationally later on.

A. F. of L. union members transferred by the War Manpower Commission to plants dominated by C. I. O. unions would not be required to join the C. I. O. and vice versa.

French Relief Augmented By House Benefit Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies has organized a house benefits bureau which has arranged a program of events for the fall and winter months to further its relief work, it was announced today. Efforts of the Co-ordinating Council are two-fold—providing food and clothing for French prisoners in German war camps and children in Unoccupied France, and packing of necessity kits and knitting of garments for American soldiers and sailors.

The bureau will make the Council headquarters at 451 Madison Avenue, a center for French cultural activities and to supplement the preparation of practical gifts for America's fighting forces with social entertainment of the soldiers and sailors in New oYrk.

Finds Waiting a Safety Factor

Wide World

Test Parachutist

Arthur H. Starnes, Calumet City, Ill., who holds the world record for having leaped into space from a height of 30,800 feet above the earth, says delayed jumps are absolutely necessary if one has to jump from any height above 20,000 feet due to the rarefied atmosphere. Also, he points out, combat pilots who delay pulling ripcord become less of a target to enemy machinegunners.

Combat Pilots Are Advised 'Delayed' Jumps Are Best

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The man who performed the plunge of nearly five miles through space before opening his parachute advises air combat pilots to wait until they are almost kissing the earth before they pull the ripcord.

Arthur H. Starnes of Calumet City, Ill., a private flier who has made more than 300 jumps, more than 50 of which were "delayed," holds the world record for having leaped into space from a height of 30,800 feet above the earth.

He coasted downward almost two minutes, reaching a peak speed of 230 miles an hour, and meanwhile talked calmly over a shortwave radio set in one of his pockets.

At 1,500 feet above the earth, carefully calculated on his wrist altimeter, he "hit the silk" and landed.

Not Stunt Affairs

This and other jumps weren't stunt affairs such as those put on for state fair crowds, but all were carefully planned ahead of time to get scientific information on the effects on a human being dropping through space.

Mr. Starnes worked with natural scientists of the University of Chicago and Harvard University in planning and executing his studies and was equipped with a complete, compact laboratory in his flying suit.

As a result of these studies, Mr. Starnes concluded in the Air Forces News Letter, air crews "should not open their parachutes until they have fallen to dense, safe air close to the earth."

And, he added, "it is my opinion that 'chutes can be opened safely as low as 1,500 feet above the ground by persons who have never jumped before."

Two Good Reasons

Jumps always should be delayed, Mr. Starnes added, for two good reasons: The man must be sure to be free of his airplane and a layed opening from a high speed plane will "permit the body to slow down to a safe rate of speed."

In addition, he said, enemy pilots have been known to machine-gun parachutists at every opportunity and the shadow of a falling body merges into the landscape until the man gets near enough to the earth to open his parachute safely.

Delayed jumps are absolutely necessary if a man has to jump from any height above 20,000 feet, Mr. Starnes declared, because of a lack of oxygen in the rarefied atmosphere. "If a delayed jump is made, he will fall in a matter of seconds into air that is life-sustaining."

In case you ever have to jump, he offers this advice:

1. Dive out head first.
2. Don't be concerned if the earth is spinning about underneath you. Your 'chute will straighten you out.
3. Keep your legs straight, otherwise you may foul the 'chute as it opens.
4. Keep your mouth open and yell as loudly as possible—this equalizes the pressure on your eardrums.
5. Keep thinking and don't get frightened.

Nazis Strip Greece of Metals; Red Cross Source of Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—A documentary report of conditions inside Greece which repudiates Hitler's pledge to the Greeks on his conquest of their country that, because of their great bravery, he would "deal with them in a manner worthy of their heroism and history," was released by the Greek War Relief Association here today.

The substitution of wood for leather is becoming more and more widespread in Greece, wooden shoes being worn in all parts of the country, the report says, adding that Greece is being stripped of all its metals for the German war machine.

"Most Greek newspapers have been discontinued and editors and employees ordered to Germany to work in German industries," the report declares. "Overcrowded jails prevent Germans from punishing all laborers who refuse to go to Germany to work. Occupation authorities have started an espionage system against wholesalers and retailers. Working hours of employed Greeks have been increased despite well-nigh universal unemployment.

"Hunger is everywhere. A meal for a family of five consisting of mountain greens boiled in water, without oil or butter, costs the equivalent of a day's wages, and cabbage cooked in a little olive oil for the same family would be an unthinkable luxury costing what the man earns in 2½ days."

German soldiers are prohibited for reasons of personal safety from Greek streets after 6 p. m., the report stresses. Germans have introduced the eating of cats and dogs into Greece, it charges.

The report quotes an escaped Greek officer as saying that 3,000 Cretans have been shot by Germans since the occupation of that island. The mortality rate in Athens and Piraeus, normally 40 a day, rose last winter to more than 500 daily, the report adds.

On the other side of the picture, a message received by the relief association from the head of the American Farm School in Greece discloses that the Red Cross is feeding about 600,000 persons every day in Athens and Piraeus. The Nazis have not interfered with the food distribution, the message emphasizes.

Public soup kitchens in Greece set up by the International Red Cross have been supplied by relief shipments of food that began Oct. 15, 1941, when the first mercy ship of the Greek War Relief Association arrived in Piraeus. At present eight Swedish vessels are making regular trips between Montreal, Canada, and Piraeus carrying 15,000 tons of food monthly, and another vessel makes regular trips from Turkey.

Gumdrops and Jam Help Out N. J. Bees In Sugar Limiting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26—New Jersey bees had a food supply of gumdrops and jam during the summer, it was disclosed by the New Jersey Federal-State Crop Reporting Service today.

In previou years, when there was a shortage of honey for bees to feed upon, the report said some form of sugar was substituted. Sugar rationing and the lack of honey forced bee keepers to resort to jam and candy as feed to keep their bees from starving.

The report said that despite a 6 per cent increase in the number of hives in the past summer, the flow of honey was almost a complete failure. Hot, dry weather early in the season prevented plants from developing and frequent rains later washed the nectar from plants and prevented the bees from working. In some cases, rain flooded apiaries.

This fall, if there is an abundance of goldenrod and asters, chief autumn nectar-producing plants, and not too much rain, the honey crop is expected to improve. Even so, while pounds of honey were produced in each New Jersey hive in 1941, only 24 pounds a hive are expected this year.

WMC Acts to Stabilize Northwest Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC NORTHWEST—The United States War Manpower Commission has gone into action in this region at a time when some such stabilizing agency was never more needed. Maladjustments include serious labor shortages at some critical production points, charges of overloading at others, and in many instances pending crises unless help is immediately forthcoming.

Drastic adjustments are already considered in the critical lumber industry following the order of Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Manpower Commission, by which labor in the woods is stabilized to prevent its flow toward higher-paid industries. Another order, from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, provides for a 48-hour week in the industry. A Regional Manpower Commission under the direction of Gen. H. G. Winsor has recently been appointed and is holding conferences in Portland and Seattle.

Dislocations are not only in definite war work but in supporting industries such, for instance, as dairying. In a rich dairy country which supplies a good portion of canned milk for the armed forces, the milk supply is threatened because of a lack of milkers and other farm help.

Balance Essential

"There must be a balance," General Windsor declared. "We can't send an Army of millions out without tools and food." The secondary plants must also be manned, the General pointed out, and illustrated his point with the instance of a shipyard which has launched ships with no propellers to install in them.

The presence of the Commission has already had the effect of bringing into open discussion what were before whispers and rumors of labor hoarding with over-manning and idleness in some of the large war plants. How well-founded these allegations are, whether, if true, they will right themselves under public scrutiny, and what the Commission will do about it, are questions at this time.

The most immediate adjustments to be made in point of time are in the important apple and pear industries of Oregon and Washington. During the summer, in parts of Oregon, it has been possible to use Japanese labor from internment camps, and in Yakima and Wenatchee the vegetable and soft fruit crops have been saved by the help of a citizen army of businessmen, school students and housewives. But for the enormous apple crop more help is needed and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has provided for hired hands to be brought in from the Middle West.

Fuel Problem Difficult

A serious situation is the current fuel situation. In this timbered country there is "wood everywhere and never a stick to burn." Fuel is plentiful but lacking labor and trucks to make it available. One solution is to use convict labor to cut wood, and another is for communities and individuals to "rustle their own supply" as far as possible. Wood is seen as a standby in case tanker shortage should cut off the oil supply.

From wood and coal shortages to those of the public schools is a big jump but hearings before the regional commission have also been largely attended by school superintendents. This is because heavy inroads have been made upon teacher personnel. In Oregon and Washington something like 800 teachers have been taken, most of them highly trained in chemistry, physics and shop crafts. These specialized teachers, now being used in the war effort, are needed in high schools, school authorities claim, to prepare students to take an intelligent part in what is so soon before them in war industry or in the armed forces.

In most cases brought before the regional commission, some way out through co-ordinated effort is already glimpsed. But in the lumber situation it is more complicated. The "freezing" order for the industry means that a worker may not leave his job without a release from his employer and a clearance through the nearest United States Employment Office and that another industry may not hire him without a certificate showing his clearance.

Pay-As-You-Go Tax Program Held Real Possibility for '42

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The pay-as-you-go income program is a real legislative possibility for 1942, in the opinion of Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and author of the proposal.

Recalling that the scheme has been recommended unanimously by a subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee and is now on the agenda of the joint committee that is to study compulsory savings and report by Dec. 1, Mr. Ruml, addressing the Bronx Board of Trade yesterday, declared that since the plan "stands on its own feet," there is still time for it to be recommended and acted upon before this year is out.

"This is very good news," he declared. "I feel that the pay-as-you-go income tax plan in a form acceptable to Congress will certainly be adopted, because income tax payers want to be free in income tax debt and they know it can be done without hurting the Treasury and without paying two years' taxes in one.

Basic Defect in Law

"The taxpayers know that pay-as-you-go solves the problem simply and fairly by skipping an income tax year. They know the whole trouble was caused by a basic defect in our income tax law, which has existed from the beginning; that of paying a tax on last year's income out of this year's receipts. The defect was not their fault and they know it. They want it corrected this year and they want to be on a pay-as-you-go basis by the beginning of 1943.

"As a nation of individuals we will be better able to meet the present and to attack whatever the future has in store for us if we are paid up in our income tax and, being out of income tax debt, we can pay as we go out of what we earn."

Mr. Ruml said that in 1940 there were 4,048,619 income tax payers; in 1941 there were 7,645,473; in 1942 there were 17,688,219, and that on Jan. 1, 1943, under the revenue bill of 1942, there will be 26,900,000 taxpayers "in debt to the Federal Government for tax on their 1942 incomes," an increase of 22,850,000 since 1940.

Simple as Daylight Saving

"It is clear that the Government cannot continue for long to be the creditor of some 27,000,000 taxpayers and their families in debt for income tax, particularly when there is no substantial question of revenue involved in skipping a year and getting the whole country on a current pay-as-you-go basis," Mr. Ruml said.

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Lowell—8 a. m.-12 m. 2-2240
Malden—8-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Malden 2773
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. and Holidays Melrose 4264-R
Newton—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon. and Wed.; Sat. 1-5 p. m. Bigelow 0494
Quincy—9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Granite 0408
Reading—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Reading 1033
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Saginaw—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. and Holidays 3-8545

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SWITZERLAND

Berne—3-6 p. m. Wed. 27-109
*Geneva—8:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily 22-445

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

"Be not afraid"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH THE inspired Word of the Scriptures we are given this wonderful assurance: **"God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind"** (II Timothy 1:7). If fear is not of God, it is not a real quality, for God is omnipotent; therefore He is the only cause.

What is fear, then? It is ignorance—ignorance of the true nature of God and of the relation of man to God. Christian Science explains the nature of God and the relation of man to God, and this explanation, understood, enables us to overcome fear.

One who understands the true nature of God and man's likeness to Him, can say with the Psalmist (Psalms 46:2), **"Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea."**

Though he was surrounded by those who hated the truth which he was teaching and demonstrating, the Master was not afraid, for he understood clearly that God is omnipotent and ever present, and that man is His child, the object of His tender care. He said (John 8:29), **"He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him."**

* * *

What a wonderful thing to be able to say, **"I do always those things that please him"**! Jesus was ever about his Father's business, always expressing the true nature of man as the image and likeness of God. By his words and his works he showed what God is and what man is, as His reflection. By overcoming sickness, blindness, deafness, lameness, and other manifestations of imperfection, he showed that God is perfect Life. In manifesting gentleness, meekness, gratitude, and by constantly endeavoring to help others, he showed that God is divine Love. By his clear manifestation of wisdom and intelligence in what he said and did he showed that God is Mind. In his manifestation of spiritual qualities and his utter disregard for so-called material laws, he showed that God is infinite Spirit, the only substance. In his wonderful explanations of the facts of spiritual being, he showed that God is divine Truth. In his fearlessness and his ability to overcome sin for others, and in his positive assurance of immortality. he proved that God is Soul, the Life of man. In his loyalty to the truths he taught and in his great moral courage he showed that God is divine Principle. He was a living witness to the fact that man is the perfect expression of God, divine Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit, Life, Truth, Love. Knowing that God's children reflect Him, Jesus was enabled to express the divine nature. And how well the great Master did this!

Because he understood so well that fear is not of God, and therefore is no part of true being, he could tell us not to be afraid. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 410 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," **"Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'"**

Because fear is no part of true being it disappears from one's experience in the proportion that one understands spiritual being. Mrs. Eddy writes (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 61): **"Science saith to fear, 'You are the cause of all sickness; but you are a self-constituted falsity,—you are darkness, nothingness. You are without "hope, and without God in the world." You do not exist, and have no right to exist, for "perfect Love casteth out fear."'"**

* * *

One who understands the spiritual, indestructible nature of man is enabled to overcome fear. So-called elements of destruction can never touch the real man. One in the armed forces who understands this fact of real being is helped to remain calm and unafraid. Regardless of what may be going on around him, if he dwells upon the fact of the allness and everpresence of God, infinite good, and sees that man is ever safe in His care, he rises above the belief that evil is real or has power to harm him.

God is divine Love, the only power. As we realize this fact we gain security and rise above fear. The knowledge of God as omnipotent Love gives one a glorious sense of spiritual power.

How wonderful it is that through understanding and expressing the true nature of man as the reflection of God we can gain a sense of fearlessness, a positive assurance of the nothingness of evil and the allness of good! Isaiah declared (Isaiah 32:17, 18): **"The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever. And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places."** As we keep the truths of spiritual being before us and reflect divine Principle, God, in our daily lives, we do indeed dwell "in a peaceable habitation," in the consciousness of the supremacy of good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Soliloquy Beside the Sea

The same moon rises over Africa.
The same deep night floods all the heavenly arc.
The same sun flowing now across my hand
Has touched a face carved from the stone of dark.
The water here that moves above the sand
Was drawn from clouds that drifted from the East,
And in the sand's white tide are lost
Sharp grains of coral, ebony, and jade.
The wind that seeks the labyrinthian shell
Has waked from silver sleep the jeweled flute.
The same moon rises over Africa,
Gilding the spear—dividing this stone wall—
Waking the song—leaving this singer mute.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, $8c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
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Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EGYPTIAN WALL RELIEF FROM THE NINETEENTH DYNASTY (CA. 1340-1200 B. C.)

THIS ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CARVING is a great wall relief in which an officer, Rij, and his wife are shown, as they receive offerings. Many such subjects have been brought to light by archaeologists in Egypt. Although the theme is handled in a standard fashion, there are little variations in stylistic execution, in costume, hairdress, and lineal quality, to differentiate one relief from another.

The carving was made in the nineteenth dynasty (ca. 1340-1200 B. C.), an era called the New Empire. At this time, it was common practice for Egyptian sculptors to work in sunken relief. Such is the technique employed in this panel. The modeling lies below the surface of the stone and we may observe in this photograph how the deeper cutting casts a shadow which heightens the roundness of the modeling. The style traces back to Amarna. The lines are flowing and soft, the drapery intricately pleated, the wigs large and ornate. Between the seated figures and the bearers of offerings is a well-laden table. The figures, each in turn, carry their contribution. The first carries the censer, the second a jar of water, both for purification. The third figure, of a woman with a long wig, carries her offering of papyrus, while the last figure, only partially visible, bears a stylized bouquet of lotus and papyrus plants. On the heads of some figures, we may see poised little mounds. These are cones of ointment.

The figures, offerings, and hieroglyphics are all deployed over the rectangular surface neatly, articulately, and ornately. Conventions of drawing and preferences for stylizations persisted amongst the ancient Egyptians for many centuries. However, there is more flowing grace and naturalism in this later epoch than the Old Kingdom.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Miniature
(The Departing Vessel)

A ship, and her full complement of men,
Her masts, her covered life-boats and her gun,
Grows smaller than a tidy, household wren,
As she flings forward now against the sun;

To watch her dwindle on the running tide,
Clear-framed by stalks united in a crotch
Where clumps of yellow cosmos flowers ride
The wind—to glimpse a boat (*within a notch*

No larger than the homely span between
The forefinger and thumb, from stem to stem)
Diminishing, yet whole—is to have seen
A miniature as flawless as a gem.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

"שרעק זיך ניט"

פון איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבן געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סיענס

דורך דעם בעגריפענישען וואָרט פון די היילונג שרייבען וועלט אונז בעגעבען דיזע וואונדערבארע פערזיכערונג: „וואָרין גאָט האָט אונז נים געגעבען דעם גייסט פון פורכט, נייערט פון מאַכט פון ליבשאפט, און פון א רויקען פערשטאנד“ (ב טימאטעוס א:7). זיבט שרעק שטאמט נים פון גאָט, איז עס נים א ווירקליכע מעלה, דען גאָט איז אלמעכטיג; דערביבר איז ער די איניציע אורזאכע.

וואָס איז דען שרעק? עס איז אונווויסענהיים—אן אונווויסנהיים פון דער וואהרהייט איינגעשאפט פון גאָט און פון דער פערוואנדרשאפט. וואָס עקזעמפירט צווישען דעם מענשען און גאָט. קריסטשען סיענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) גיט אונז אן ערקלערונג פון דעם איינגעשאפט פון גאָט, און פון דער פערוואנדרשאפט וואָס עקזעמפירט צווישען דעם מענשען און גאָט, און דיזע ערקלערונג, ווען מען פערשטעהט איהר ווירקליך, בעפרייט אונז בייזוקומען שרעק אין אלגעמיין.

ווער פערשטעהט די וואהרהייט איינגעשאפט פון גאָט און פון דעם מענשען גלייכנים צו איהם, דער קען זאָגען ווי דער פערפאסער פון דעם ספר תהלים, דוד המלך, האָט גיזאָגט, „דערביבר וועלען מיר קיין מורא נים האבען, ווען אפילו די ערד וועט פערבייטעט ווערען, און ווען אפילו די בערג וועלען אויפגענקען אין דעם מיטען פון די ימים.“ (תהלים מו:2).

דאָך ער איז נעווען ארומגערינגעלט מיט שונאים, מענשען וועלכע האבען נעהאסט דעם אמת וואָס ער האָט געלערענט. אבער דער האָט נים פערלוירען זיין פאר אנערקענט, נים פון דעסטוועגען האָט זיך דער גרויסער לעהרער, יעזוס, נים געשראקען, וויייל ער האָט נאָטן קלאָר פערשטאנדן, אז גאָט איז אלמעכטיג, און אל-געגענווערטיג, און אז דער מענש איז זיין קינד אויף וועלכען ער נים כפור אכטונג. ער האָט גיזאָגט (יוחנן ח:29), „און דער וועלכער האָט מיך נעשיקט איז מים מיר; דער פאָטער האָט מיך נים אליין געלאָזט, וויייל איך טהו כסדר דאָס וואָס נעפעלט איהם.“

וואָס פאר א וואונדערבארע זאך עס איז וועז מען קען אויך זאָגען, „איך טהו תמיד.“ וואָס עס נעפעלט איהם“: יעזוס איז אימער נעווען פערנוהמען מים נעפעלליבע ווערק; ער האָט כסדר אויסגעדריקט די וואהרע אייגענשאפט פון דעם מענשען אלס דאָס בילד און גלייכנים פון גאָט. דורך זיינע ווערטער און זיינע ווערק האָט ער שנעווייזען וואָס גאָט איז און וואָס דער מענש איז, אלס גאָטס פאָטאָגראָפיע. איז דעם וואָס ער האָט אויסגעהיילט מענשען פון זיינע קראנקהיים, בלינדקייט, טויבקייט, נעלעמסקייט, און אנדערע סימפטאָמען פון אונפאָלקאָמענהייט, האָט ער שנעווייזען אז גאָט איז דאָס פאלקאָמענע לעבען. איז דעם וואָס ער האָט אויסגעדריקט נוטסקייט, ענוהות, און דאנקבארקייט; און איז דעם וואָס ער האָט האָכהיר נעשפראכען אנדערע צו העלפען, האָט ער שנעווייזען אז גאָט איז די נעטליכע ליבע. דורך זיינ קלארען, עפענטליכען אויסדרוק פון קלוגשאפט און אינטעליגענץ איז זיינע רייד און זיינע ווערק, האָט ער שנעווייזען אז גאָט איז דער נעטליכער נעדאנק. אין זיין עפענטליכען אויסדרוק פון גייסטיגע מעלות, און זיין אכסאלוט פערפאסונג און האָט פאר די אנדערע-נעדאנקע מאכט־ליגע נעווען, האָט ער שנעווייזען אז גאָט איז דער אונ־ענדליכער גייסט, די אויבערשע סובסטאנץ. אין זיין וואונדערבארע קרעלערונגען פון די פסקמען פון נייסט־ער עקזיסטענץ, האָט ער שנעווייזען אז גאָט איז דער נעטליכער אטם. אין זיין פרינסיפלען און אין זיין פראָבלעמען ביזוקומען זיבר פאר אנערע, און אין זיין מיזיעו פערזיכערונג פון אונשטערבליכקייט, האָט ער שנעווייזען אז גאָט איז די נעטליכע יעקלע, דאָס לעבען פון דעם מענשען. אין זיין נעשיידשאפט צו די וואהרהייטען וועלכע ער האָט נעלערענט די מע־שען, און אין זיין נרויסען מערשליכען מוטה, האָט ער שנעווייזען אז גאָט איז דאָס נעטליכע פרינציפ. קיין איז נעווען א לעבעדיגער קדוש צו דעם פאָלק, אז דער מענש איז דער בעשטער אויסדרוק פון גאָט, דאָס נעטליכע פרינציפ, דער נעטליכער נעדאנק. די נעטליכע יעקלע, דער חיילונגער נייסט, דאָס נעטליכע לעבען, די נעטליכע וואהרהייט, און די נעטליכע ליבע, דערפאר וואָס ער האָט נעוואוסט נענוי אז די קינדער

All Cross Over to Jerdan

ALL FOLK ART tends to symbolism, especially that of an oppressed people. Generations of Irishmen sang and spoke of Ireland under such disguises as Dark Rosaleen, Kathleen Ni Houlihan, the Poor Old Woman, and the Dark Cow. One can be sure that today in the oppressed countries of Europe a symbolical folk expression is evolving under the V of Victory.

Negro art, in ante-bellum America, was full of such symbolism. One finds it in New Orleans where, before the Civil War, the Negroes were allowed by city ordinance to gather on Sunday evenings in Congo Square. Here to the beat of *bamboula* (a primitive drum) and *banza* (a crude bass fiddle) the Negroes danced, in the movements of tribal dances, things which no Negro ever explained. Few of the tourists who visited that Sunday sight-of-the-town ever saw anything more in that dancing than temporarily carefree Negroes doing the double shuffle and cutting the pigeonwing to some such tune as "Ole Virginny Neber Tire."

* * *

The symbolism in Negro folksong is easier to put one's finger on. The Negro has always been fond of identifying himself with animals, and he has symbolized himself as a crow and the white man as a bullfrog in a verse from that same "Ole Virginny Neber Tire":

A bullfrog dress'd in sojer's clothes,
Went in de field to shoot some crows;
De crows smell powder and fly away,
De bullfrog mighty mad that day.

In such terms did the Negro triumph in the only way he could triumph—in what appeared to be no more than the nonsense of animal fable. As Rosamund Johnson once said to me: "The Indian was a bad actor, and look what happened to him. But the Negro was a good actor. He had to be!"

The Negro of slavery times was confined to his quarters after a certain hour at night. After that curfew hour he was not supposed to be abroad without a pass. Of course he often was. The Negro sang of the patrols of white men which were to keep him in order, under the name of "patteroll." In these days, not only the goblin but the patteroll'd cotch you if you didn't watch out! I can't help thinking that there's a symbolical reference to the A. W. O. L. slave and the "patteroller" in the following quatrain:

A rabbit is a cunnin' thing,
He rambles after dark;
He never thinks to curl his tail
Till he hears my bulldog bark.

The religious songs as well as the secular contain these hidden bits of symbolism. Not always, of course, but sometimes the Negro, when he sang of Heb-bennn and the Promised Land, was thinking of Canada, the heaven-on-earth where he might be politically free.

Oh, Jordan's riber am chilly an' cold
Oh, one more riber to cross—

When he sang of Jordan sometimes he was thinking of the Ohio:

Oh, the river of Jordan is so wide,
One more river to cross;
I don't know how to get on the other side;
I don't know how to get on the other side.

Granted that the River Jordan is from the imagery of the Old Testament, the palpable kind of thing which would attract the Negro imagination, granted that many men in many times have expressed in various ways the symbolical "to reach felicity one must cross water," still I don't think you'd have heard so much about "Jerdan" in the religious songs of the slaves had not the path to freedom lain across the Ohio River.

"I don't know how to get on the other side," sang the slave. Undoubtedly sometimes the runaway slave had great difficulty in getting across the broad Ohio, but in getting to it he had one great natural beacon—the North Star. The following echo from minstrelsy may well be a reference to that beacon:

Shine on, shine on,
All cross over to Jerdan.
Shine on, shine on,
—Oh! Jerusalem.

It is possible that this quatrain may be an apostrophe to the North Star which was the Negro's guide to freedom, that this particular Jerusalem was the American Canada.

* * *

The complicated relation of Negro folksong to minstrelsy is a most fascinating subject for study. Its investigation will bring out many things about both Negro folksong and American minstrelsy. Among others it will show that when the white man borrowed Negro folksong for blackface minstrelsy he borrowed with it a symbolism which sometimes neither minstrel man nor his audience understood. And the joke was on him!

HORACE REYNOLDS

This Was Addis Ababa

FILTHY THOUGH IT WAS, Addis Ababa exhilarated me. Nine thousand feet up, a sparkle in the air, clear sunlight between leaves and storms of rain. And after rain, the smell of dripping eucalyptus . . .

Addis is a large African town plastered here and there with modern improvements. Basically it is Africa and completely shapeless; but the Armenians, the Greek hotelkeepers, the German architect Hertl, the French railway, and finally the Emperor Haile Selassie, have all contributed their styles, the two first in the cheapest materials possible, the last according to his means.

When Menelik built Addis, his principal chiefs staked out their claims to this or that plot of rising ground. Here they built their local Gibbis, which means a Palace on a Hill. Roads led from Gibbi to Gibbi, and the two main hills were crowned by the Great Gibbi of Menelik. . . .

Menelik was far more African than Haile Selassie. Where Menelik was big and impulsive, and even in his most astutely diplomatic moments sprawled, the son of Menelik's Ras Makonnen was elegant, reflective, a lover of neatness, order, tenue.

Addis Ababa was only later the town of the Emperor Haile Selassie. Its Great Gibbi is Menelik, a huge thing scattered pell-mell. The streets are Menelik, lumbering about anywhere. Its size is Menelik, immense.

Under Haile Selassie a certain polish was added to forty-year-old Addis Ababa, and in some parts a mask. The central roads of the town were smoothed with tarmac. The open spaces were adorned with gilt statues, illuminated Masonic triangles, a clock-tower copy of the famous obelisk at Axum, a Parliament House in the modern featureless style . . .

A little off centre of Addis lay the market; in the rains a vast mud-bath covered by rusty corrugated iron sheets, under each of which four sticks lifted to disclose a stall. Under the iron sheeting was the real Addis Ababa, selling mules and tins, . . . and all the leather oddments that the Ethiopians hang around them. An indescribable mess of cartridge belts, sword sheaths, slippers, and amulets. At separate stalls, the Gurages, an enfranchised tribe of South-western Ethiopia who never wash their clothes, practised their monopoly of the meat trade and of porterage. (The Gurages are miserly. They say that washing not only costs money, but that it wears the clothes out before their time.)

Real Addis Ababa was a disorganized town proletariat, acknowledging no chiefs, but obedient to the orders of the municipality: created by the railway and the influx of cheap iron and cotton goods, and by the draw which Addis exercised on the imagination of the young Ethiopian countryman who wanted to move.—From "Caesar in Abyssinia," by GEORGE STEER. (Boston: Little Brown.)

Home From the Land Of Sunshine

MY VISIT TO AMERICA had done something to my eyes! London seemed smaller and different. The sun shone more uncertainly and diffidently, almost as though it didn't want to be too intrusive. The gentle blue mists that lay a veil of romance over the dingy buildings seemed a very sorry substitute for the clear-cut outlines of America, and, in comparison with the dramatic heights of downtown New York, London seemed insignificant.

It was good to be home again, however, with cool, moist days, my own family with its simple ways, and all the humdrum happenings to hear about. A holiday of that sort was almost too stupendous. It made such a call upon one's powers of amazement that things got out of proportion. . . .

Yes, it was good to be home. I went back to work with increased interest, having now, since I had seen the State Department, a much better idea of the workings of the central diplomatic machine. Now I understood better the reason for delays, for refusals to grant seemingly ordinary requests, and I felt that I understood the Secretaries better, now that I knew something of their background. . . .

Poor things, I reflected, away from their country of brilliant sunshine, heat, ear-slitting thunderstorms, peanuts (their name for our vulgar monkey nuts), baseball games, sleeping-cars, coffee, the New York Subway, and Ice-Cream! Now I knew what they were homesick for. It was for that intangible helter-skelter, vivacity, and unexpectedness of life in America which is so amusing and such a splendid tonic when one is young. But it was the sunshine, so clean and transparent, that captivated me.—From "Miss Bax of the Embassy," by EMILY BAX. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Trouble in the Making? ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The Government is headed for trouble in the borderline application of the already exacting censorship. Washington newspaper and radio correspondents are virtually unanimous in believing that censorship has recently been going too far afield and are yet to be convinced that there are not purposes other than military security behind it.

This is not merely a professional dispute between the press, which might tend to err on the side of publication, and the Government's war agencies, which might tend to err on the side of suppression. There is dissent in high official quarters from the creeping extension of censorship regulations and the issue is certain to be out in the open shortly.

It is censorship itself which prevents the full impact of this disagreement from coming to the surface immediately but it will not be long delayed. It is only fair to add that it is not the Office of Censorship as such which is responsible for the new borderline restrictions which have lately been imposed. Byron Price, Director of Censorship, must administer these restrictions but they stem from other sources in the Government.

Issue Is Difference of Judgment

The issue as it is at present coming to focus concerns a profound difference of judgment as to what information endangers the security of the United States and whether military censorship is being used to conceal nonmilitary purposes.

The outcome can hardly fail to be of large importance. It will likely determine whether the coming months are going to see less censorship of internal news not directly affecting war operations, or more rigorous and sweeping censorship.

It happens that the immediate issue does not at all affect the withholding of military news by the armed services. It concerns developments which can have political significance as well as a relationship to certain of the domestic phases of the war effort. It is for this reason that many view it as an unnecessary, unwise and unreasonable application of the Press Code, and it can be said that it is so viewed by some officials high in the Government.

The story will ultimately come out and will probably not be long in coming out, and if there is not real assurance from the Administration that it will not happen again, there is reason to believe that the whole system of voluntary press censorship is in peril—a loss which would be harmful to the Government and harmful to the press.

Involved in this borderline extension of censorship is the denial to independent correspondents of first-hand access to news facts of an ultimately nonsecret character which later the Government is going to distill and give out as it sees fit. If this kind of censorship is not repudiated by the official responsible for it, there will likely be courageous and independent newspapers which will repudiate it for themselves and will refuse to be bound by such an application of the voluntary code.

Possible Ending of Voluntary Censorship

This, quite frankly, could mean the end of voluntary censorship and the imposition of compulsory military censorship. At least there are officials in the Government who believe it would and who hold it as a threat over the heads of correspondents to make sure they are good boys and don't kick over the traces.

It is agreed that if the press comes to the point where it feels it has got to decide when it will and when it will not accept concrete applications of the voluntary code, the code is then skating on very thin ice and may go under any minute.

But have those Government officials who talk about the alternative of compulsory censorship a real threat, or only a hollow threat?

There can be no all-in compulsory censorship of the press and radio unless it is voted by Congress and while, admittedly, Congress has not overpowering affection for the press, it cannot vote to enable the Government to censor the press unless it thereby votes to enable the Government to censor Congress! Obviously, if the Government acquires a compulsory censorship, it will possess the power to determine exactly what the press and radio shall and shall not report and broadcast from Congress.

Under the prevailing voluntary censorship, any member of Congress is an appropriate authority—and, therefore, a printable authority—for anything he wishes to say. Under compulsory censorship—if Congress chose to enact it—some executive official in the Government would be empowered to censor any statement from any Congressman which he decided the press or radio should not report. Compulsory censorship could work on no other basis.

There is political dynamite in compulsory censorship and it is not likely that the newspapers will be impressed by talk of its prospect. The new G. O. P. platform, drawn up last week by 135 House Republicans, cited the need for an informed public opinion as the only basis of national unity and warns of "unnecessary censorship."

The Administration will more likely retrace its steps than stub its toe on compulsory censorship.

Memo From the Soil:

Will the Green International Be Revived? ..... ***By R. H. Markham***

The present activity of the farm bloc at Washington is a vivid reminder of the very vital role tillers of the soil have been playing in American politics during the last 110 years. Most of the people in Eastern Europe are tillers of the soil—peasants or land workers, and during the last four decades have also been trying to gain political power. They formed Agrarian or Peasant Parties in several lands and co-ordinated them in a "Green International." That and the Peasant Parties collapsed, but another attempt is now being made to revive the Eastern European peasant movement.

An indication of this was an international conference of agrarian spokesmen, recently held in London. Seven countries were represented and a comprehensive program drawn up. How much worth this action has will depend entirely on political realities after the war. The position of peasants in the world will depend on the efficiency of their own economic and political organizations. In the long run, no force will be able to elevate peasants except peasants.

Peasant Parties Broke Down

The 12 agrarian spokesmen who gathered in London represented the ruins of Peasant Parties and in almost every case the ruination took place before the present war began, largely because of peasant defects. Dr. Pavel Pavel, an estimable and earnest Bucharest lawyer, spoke for the national-Peasant Party of Rumania, which was shattered long before Hitler turned Europe upside down. That party collapsed because of the faithlessness of many of its own leaders and the brutal opposition of opposition groups. The most revolutionary Peasant Party in Europe was the Bulgarian Agrarian League, whose chief, a real dirt peasant, Alexander Stambolisky, became Prime Minister. For this heroic group Dimiter Matzankieff, a refugee, spoke at London. Unfortunately this party was crushed by nationalistic Bulgarian elements many years ago, despite a remarkably grave resistance.

For the Serbian agraraians spoke a Belgrade journalist of high character, but he could have little authority since the Serbian peasants, though comprising most of the Serbian nation, never accepted the Peasant Party to any large extent. They preferred the Radical Party. There never was a real peasant movement in modern Hungary. The Agrarian organization of Czechoslovakia, was dominated by fairly substantial farmers rather than by poor peasants and was rather conservative, but proved to be the most balanced and influential of all the Peasant Parties. The very strong and promising peasant movement in Poland was largely suppressed more than a decade ago.

What Are Prospects of the Future?

The powerful peasant movement of Croatia continued to dominate that land up to the day Hitler invaded Yugoslavia and took Zagreb. It retained its dynamic and its force better than any other such organization in the whole world. It was now represented in London by a brilliant and very devoted agricultural economist, Rudolf Bichanich.

Now, in view of the partial or complete collapse of the peasant movement in most of peasant Europe, what are the hopes for its future?

Programs, of course, are easy. Any intelligent, informed professor of economics or civil government, can draw up one. But they are of little value unless accompanied by political power.

So the supreme question is: can peasants organize so as to obtain and wield power?

So far, they have failed to do it in most places. But they are still trying and will try again. Their future will depend on the future of democracy as a whole. This writer has spent a quarter of a century among peasants and is very devoted to them, but expects no miracle from them. They reached their highest point of progress after the last war, by about 1930. After the world is again liberated, they will again press forward, step by step.

Naturally, the peasants want land; credit, co-operatives, agricultural education, better communications. In many countries of Eastern Europe, they have had land, their own banks, co-operatives and agricultural education. All these have proven to be of secondary importance, when organization and social responsibility is lacking. Unless peasants help themselves, all other help is useless. The hopeful thing is that peasants are trying to help themselves.

To Change the Subject:

Eddie, the Editor ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

This incident came near remaining forever off the record, and yet it should be added to the vast sum total of information which will tell historians of the future how Americans of Japanese ancestry fared in the period when many thousands of them were under detention in Western assembly and relocation centers. In that period, that is, when their racial characteristics made it necessary for the United States Army to segregate them, both for their own safety and for the safety of the Nation.

Now Eddie Shimano is of a happy disposition. He smiles a great deal. His smile, in those early months as Editor of the Pacemaker, little newspaper of, by, and for the inhabitants at Santa Anita Assembly Center in Southern California, revealed the fact that the Japanese evacuation caught Eddie in the midst of an almost all-out dental project, and left him without chewing facilities.

Nevertheless, Eddie Shimano went about his work as Editor, and he and his crew of camp reporters and multigraph-pressmen put out a rough-and-ready camp newspaper, all in English, of course, of exceptional merit.

One day, on his typewriter, Eddie Shimano composed an epistle which struck a serious, although a personal note. It did not go into the Pacemaker, but found its way, in due time, to the desk of Maj. Norman Beasley, chief of the Public Relations Division of the ultra busy Wartime Civilian Control Administration in San Francisco.

Major Beasley read the letter, smiled grimly, and took it a few doors away to read to his buddy, Lieut. Col. I. K. Evans, chief of the Operations Division of WCCA.

Rice Only on His Diet

This is a reasonable facsimile of the letter the Major read to the Lieutenant Colonel:

"I, Eddie Shimano, am an American. I was born in America. This is my country. With several thousands of other American citizens of Japanese ancestry and many Japanese who were born in Japan I am now quartered in this Army assembly center at Santa Anita.

"I do not complain very much. But of one thing I feel that I must speak. It is that I have no teeth. And there are no dental facilities here at Santa Anita sufficient to deal with my problem, which is a serious need for a set of dentures.

"About the only food item we have here of which a man may eat his fill—without teeth—is rice. Now rice is fine food for a Japanese, but it is not so good as steady diet for a man who was born an American and is accustomed to the American diet.

"If a man can eat nothing but rice, is it not true that he might as well become a Japanese?"

A Question of Jurisdiction

The Lieutenant Colonel looked at the Major, and the Major looked at the Lieutenant Colonel.

"What," asked Colonel Evans, "are you going to do about it?"

"What am I going to do about it?" echoed Major Beasley. "What are you going to do about it?" Strong accent on the "I" in the first question; on the "you" in the second.

The inference was plain that the Operations Division, not the Public Relations division, must assume responsibility for any dental operations.

The two Army officers had a good laugh together, for here was a problem that, truly, was not "in the book."

There's quite a bit more detail to the story, and the facts can be searched out of official documents by any future historian who may have need of them.

A telephone call went almost immediately down the official line from Army headquarters in San Francisco to Santa Anita Assembly Center, where Eddie Shimano and nearly 20,000 other American Japanese and Japanese-Japanese were interned.

And one day later Eddie Shimano, accompanied by a definitely-instructed member of the civilian staff of the Center, left Santa Anita and went to one of the nearby cities—

To visit a dentist.

Church of England: Its Role in Postwar Era

Archbishop asserts that modern society places too much emphasis on profit motive.

Church has both duty and right to set principles governing people, he declares.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 28—Both the right and duty of the Church of England to take a leading part in social reconstruction after the war appears on the way to being firmly established in Britain. There has been general and, on the whole, enthusiastic support for the positive stand taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other religious leaders at a mass meeing held in Albert Hall, London, on Sept. 26.

Arranged by "Industrial Christian Fellowship," sequel to the now historic Malvern Conference of last year, the meeting was primarily a Church of England affair but was indorsed by the presence and co-operation of numerous representatives of other religious organizations in Britain.

The keynote of the program was struck by the Archbishop of Canterbury who emphasized that "the Church has not only the right but the duty to declare the principles of true social life." He went straight to the root of the matter by attacking the profit motive, which, he said, might be all right in its place but that the place must not be primary.

Hardly a single dissentient voice has been raised to challenge this new turn which Dr. William Temple has given to the leadership of England's established Church. Some voices, however, have echoed a warning sounded by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, in a speech at the same mass meeting: "It is not the function of the church, as an organized body, to enter the lists of political parties."

Underlining this statement by Sir Stafford in a leading article today, the Times of London concludes that "the church's message must not be of a kind which seems to put things of this world first."

Approved by Press

Apart from this one point, however, it is plain that the press as well as the public welcomes the social impress which the new Archbishop of Canterbury is giving to the Church in Britain.

The Archbishop of York, who also spoke at the Albert Hall meeting, put a comprehensive housing policy first among social reforms required after the war.

"After the last war," he said, "we built before we planned. Disastrous mistakes were made from which we now are suffering. If we are to avoid these mistakes in the future, we must have a central planning authority with comprehensive power."

"The primary duty of the Church in the social field," the Archbishop of Canterbury declared, "is to call her citizens to recognize that civic no less than individual action stands under the judgment of God; that they are responsible to Him for it, and that it can truly prosper only if they submit social, as personal, life to the redeeming love of God in Christ."

In condemning modern society's emphasis on the profit motive the Archbishop advocated a restriction of bank credit to the amount deposited by clients. Further credit, he said, should be a function of "public authority."

"The Church has both the right and the duty to declare the principles which should govern the ordering of society," the Archbishop asserted. "It has this right because, in the revelation intrusted to it, it has the knowledge concerning man and his destiny which depends on that revelation and which illuminates all questions of human conduct."

Distinction Untenable

The Archbishop pointed out that while it generally was recognized that the Church should lay down principles for the conduct of individuals, the right of the Church to lay down principles for the action of corporate groups, such as trade unions, employers' federations, or national states often was disputed.

"This distinction between individuals and the various groupings in which the lives of individuals are conducted is quite untenable," he said. "The whole life of man is conducted in societies. Those societies will, in structure and in function, express the character of those who compose the society and the aims which they have set before themselves. And these, having been expressed in the structure of society, will be reproduced through a process of constant unconscious suggestion in every new generation. The understanding which the Church has concerning the nature of the destiny of man gives it the qualification for declaring what kind of structure in society is wholesome for man and what is unwholesome."

It was not only the right but the duty of the Church to declare the principles of the true social life," the Archbishop declared.

A partial text of the Archbishop's address follows:

When we look upon the society with which we have been familiar, two points in its bordering at least challenge the judgment of the Church which must inevitably be uttered in condemnation.

The first is the broken fellowship in our society—which Disraeli called the two nations. For the moment, no doubt, under the stress of war, our whole people are united, but we know quite well that it was not so in the days of peace and that, when the special urgency of war is past, the old divisions will spring up and bear their fruits again unless steps are taken to recreate fellowship.

Our Lord told us plainly that if we would seek first His Kingdom of Justice, material goods would be added to us according to our need—that is manifestly true. If every man were eager that all his fellow-citizens should have enough before he himself had any superfluity, there can be no doubt that all would have enough.

God's Kingdom First

But we do not put first God's Kingdom of Justice and we each seek our own advantage, checking the competition which results only at the point where it threatens our mutual destruction.

Saint Paul rather surprises us, until we think carefully, when among the works of the flesh, he puts alongside of obvious carnal indulgences, envyings, strife, seditions, and so forth.

But by "the flesh" he means the outlook upon life which primarily is concerned with material goods; of these, so far as they are purely material, it is true to say that the more one has, the less there is for others, so that each man's success represents corresponding failure in his neighbors. Whereas, of the fruits of the spirit, it is true that the more one man has, the more the others have on that account alone; that is true of knowledge, appreciation of beauty, courage, love, joy, and peace.

These things are not limited in amount, so that if one has more, there is less for others, but they are infectious, and wherever they are found in one human being, they are found also to some extent in all with whom he consorts. So that to care first for these things is always the way of fellowship.

The broken fellowship of our society rests upon the materialism of our habitual outlook. This leads to that gross disparity of wealth and poverty which must at all costs be remedied. It leads also to a lack of leisure which, in an age of mechanized industry, involves a lack of opportunity for a fully human life. To provide for all adequate leisure, with the means to utilize and enjoy it, must be one of our primary aims.

The other point to which I wish to allude is another expression of this principle. The predominant motive, guiding not only enterprise but the whole ordering of industry, has been what is commonly called the profit motive. Now it is true that we are constantly told there is no harm in a man's seeking to better his position and to gain for his children a fuller life than has been possible for himself, provided that this is secondary and not primary in his mind.

The profit motive is not simply evil, it can have its own right place. But that is not the first place, and the harm in the predominance of the profit motive is not merely that it is an expression of selfishness, wnether the form it takes is concerned with dividends or wages, but that to put this first may lead to an ordering of economic life which in fact is damaging to the general interest.

An obvious illustration is afforded by the whole question of the location of industry. If this is to be ordered with reference to the general welfare and proper balance of agriculture and other industries, then concern for profit from the industry itself, whether dividends or wages, must take second place.

But how are we to secure that it takes second place if the people who have to make the decision are in fact bound together only by concern for the efficiency of the enterprise they conduct and are not selected, and made formally responsible, for their contribution to the general good?

However high-minded the directors of a privately owned concern, they are not called upon, and probably have not the qualifications, to decide what is most in the public interest, and it is absured to expect that they will order that part of the national life which has been entrusted to them with a view to something for which they were not selected and are probably unqualified to estimate with full knowledge.

We have to find a way of securing that the general interest in which we are all united takes precedence over every sectional interest by which we may be divided.

For the promotion of that general interest there are two special problems which we need to consider with an altogether new thoroughness. These are land and money.

There are four requisites for life which are provided by nature, even apart from man's labor: air, light, land, and water. I suppose if it were possible to establish a property claim upon air somebody would have done it by now and would have made people pay if they wanted to breathe what he would then call his air. So too of light. But it has not been found possible to do this.

Unhappily, it has been found possible in the case both land and water, and we have tended to respect claims made by owners of land, and water flowing through or beneath it, in a way which subordinates the general interest to the private interest of those owners. I am not persuaded that the right way to deal with this question is by nationalization of land, but I am sure we need to assert the prior interest of the community respecting land and water with a vigor of which recent political history shows no trace.

Here, supremely, the principle of the old Christian tradition holds good that the right of property is the right of administration or stewardship—never the right of exclusive use.

The present treatment of land and the buildings placed on it strikes me as perfectly topsy-turvy. If a landlord neglects his property and it falls into a bad condition, which is an injury to society, the rates upon that property are reduced, while if he improves the property, and so does a service to society, his rates are increased. But if the rates were levied on the land itself, not on the buildigs placed on it, there would always be an inducement to make the property as good as possible in order that the best return might be received from it.

Dual Advantages

I think we should welcome the proposals of the Uthwatt Report. They aim at a combination of the advantages of public ownership and ultimate control with private initiative. But we must see they are not whittled down by concessions to vested interests.

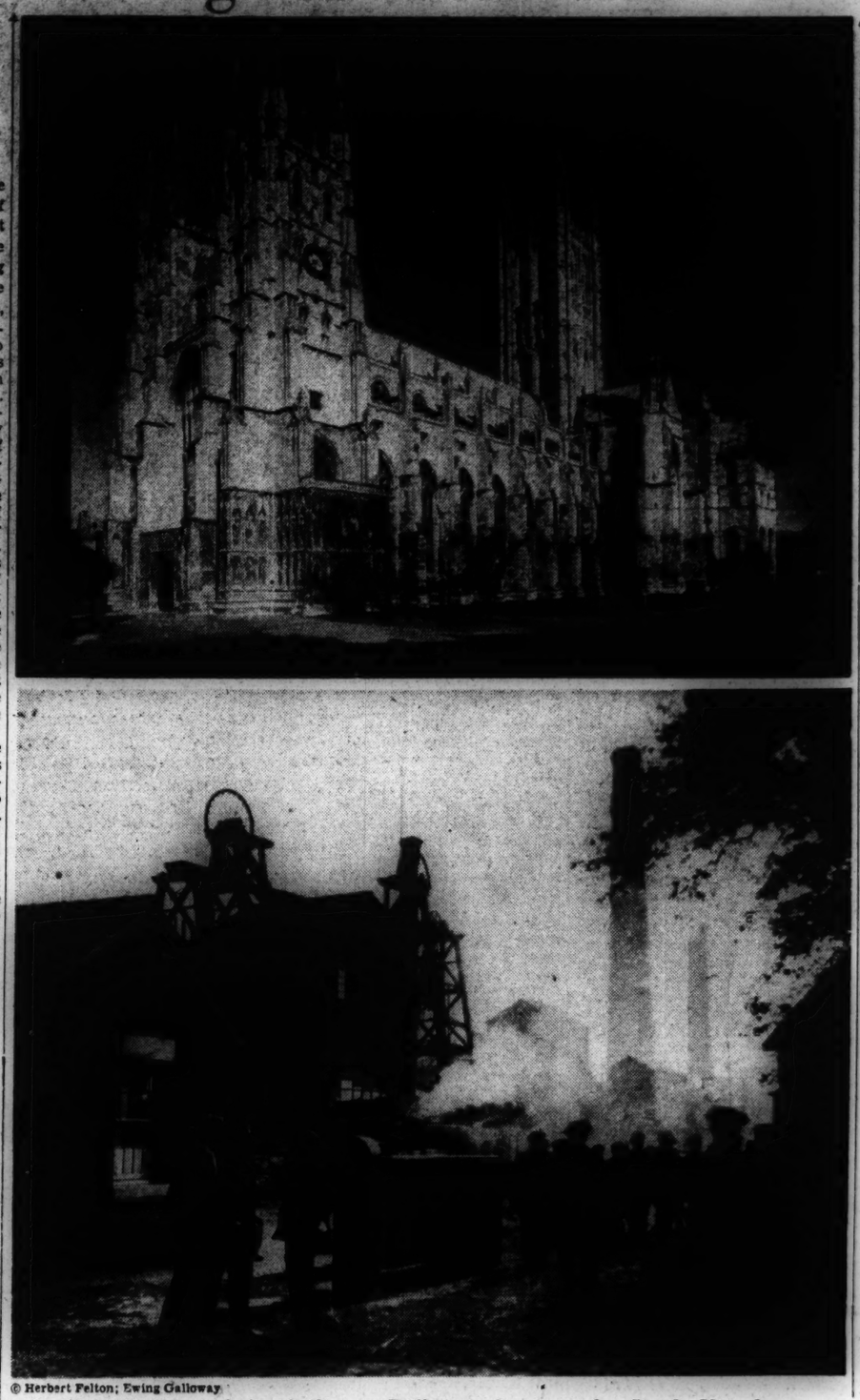
You see, I am going on the supposition that what we have to do is not to expect that men will guide their conduct always by the motive of service instead of self-interest, but rather to so organize life that self-interest prompts those actions which are of greatest social service.

In the case of money, we are dealing with something which is handled in our generation by methods that are extremely different from those in vogue a century or half a century ago. When there was a multitude of private banks, the system by which credit was issued may perhaps have been appropriate, but with the amalgamation of the banks, we have now reached a stage where something universally needed—namely money, or credit which does duty for money—is become in effect a monopoly.

It seems to me a primary political principle that wherever you have something which is universally needed, but which is governed as a monopoly, that monopoly should be taken over by the State.

The private issue of new credit should be regarded in the modern world in just the same way in which the private minting of money was regarded in earlier times. The banks should be limited in their lending power to the amount deposited by their clients, while the issue of newer-credit should be the function of public authority.

This is not in any way to censure the banks or bankers. They have administered the system entrusted to them with singular uprightness and ability and public spirit. But the system has become anomalous, and, as so often happens when an anomaly has persisted through a long period of time, the result is to make into the master what ought to be the servant.



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The Church and the Colliery—Different Corners of a Single Kingdom

Upper: Canterbury Cathedral, symbolic center of the Church of England. The great west door of the Cathedral is the one farthest to the left. Lower: This colliery pithead near Birmingham is typical of Britain's vital coal industry. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Stafford Cripps and others in wartime Britain would bridge the gap that has often existed between the church and the colliery.

Church Leadership Is Urged To New Christian Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 28—In two week-end speeches Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, declared that organized Christianity and churchmen must assume the initiative in leading the world to a new Christian civilization.

In a broadcast from Saint Matthew's Church, Moorfields, last night, Sir Stafford declared, "We must have a purpose deeper and more positive and more compelling than fear or even self-defense. We need the spirit that drove our ancestors far out into the unknown world as happy and singing crusaders in the cause of Christ."

Addressing the Industrial Christian Fellowship at Albert Hall, London, Sept. 26, when he shared the platform with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Sir Stafford asserted that Christianity's claim to divine power and guidance had not been substantiated by the recent acts of the Church or the influence it has exerted during the present period on world progress.

The future, however, he said, was bright with hope.

"A growing appreciation of the . . . growth of the social conscience of the Churches has been one of the most significant phenomena in the development of religious feeling in our time," Sir Stafford asserted. . . . "The old forms and phrases, associated with a past era of civilization and concentrating largely upon personal salvation as an aspect of Christianity, have ceased to attract, despite the beauty and traditions which surround them."

The British Cabinet member said that one of organized Christianity's greatest mistakes had been its dualistic conception of reality in which life was seen as consisting of two worlds—a heavenly existence after death and a necessarily sinful and imperfect earthly state of affairs.

"In truth we are living God's life here and now," he declared. ". . . It is life ordained by Him; it is His creation, and through it His purpose is being, and will be, served. The rule God destined has come here on earth for His purpose to be worked out, and Christ has given us a vision of what His kingdom on earth means."

Sir Stafford expressed the belief in his Albert Hall speech that the Church could not continue to influence mankind unless it undertook the tasks of social salvation.

"It is not the function of the Church as an organized body to enter the list of political parties," he said. ". . . It is for the Church to provide the moral force and driving power for social and economic development. . . .

"We require more than ever today courageous Christians in our political life. . . . Christian principles must be made so to permeate public opinion that no government can act against them; and those principles must be related to the social and economic problems of the moment, and must not be mere vague idealistic platitudes, unrelated to the actual structure of our society or to the burning problems that vex the people. . . .

"We might as well adopt as our Christian objectives the list of the five simple desires of the people of America as expressed by Roosevelt—one, equality of opportunity for youth and others; two, jobs for those who can work; three, security for those who need it; four, the ending of all privileges for the few; five, preservation of civil liberties for all."

Dartmouth No. 1 New England Team as College Wartime Grid Program Speeds Up

Many More Elevens Heading For Debuts This Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

Dartmouth, through its surprising though not too astounding defeat of Holy Cross last Saturday, stood as the No. 1 team of New England today as the 1942 wartime football program headed into an accelerated schedule this week.

The Indians, rated below the Crusaders before game time, proceeded to ruin Coach Ank Scanlon's debut as a college coach by winning 17-6, chiefly through their ability to take advantage of the Purple's poor kicking. Despite the loss, however, the Crusaders must not be rated too lightly, and although they may take another defeat from Duquesne this Saturday at Worcester, they should get rolling in another two weeks. The transformation from Joe Sheeketski's T formation of last year to Scanlon's single wing this fall takes more than one game to perfect.

Lost No Stature

While Dartmouth and Coach Tuss McLaughry leaped to the front, Harvard and Coach Dick Harlow lost no stature in their fourth-period 13-0 loss to the North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight School. It can be pointed out that no college team in the country was able to stop any of the Pre-Flight teams. At Harvard the strength of the North Carolina eleven in individual stars overcame its weakness in co-ordinated teamwork. The Indians now await the visit of Miami of Ohio to Hanover, a game which may be interfered with by travel restrictions according to rumors flying around Worcester Saturday, while the Harvards stay home to play Pennsylvania, 6-14 losers to Georgia Pre-Flight on the week end.

These two games, along with the debuts of Boston College, Brown, and Yale, highlight the coming week end for New England, whose elevens are scheduled for 17 contests. The B. C. Eagles open at Fenway Park Saturday with West Virginia, 21-7 conquerors of Washington and Lee Saturday; Skip Stahley's Bruins meet up with the Rhode Island State, which ran roughshod over Vermont 70-13 Saturday; while Yale presents the work of Howie Odell, her new coach, in the Bowl against Lehigh.

B. U. in Night Game

On the local scene Boston University, which made the inaugural of Coach Walt Holmer's coaching regime a success by turning back American International 6-0, goes to Syracuse for a game under the arc lights Saturday night. So far Walt has done as well as Pat Hanley, whose eleven also beat A. I. C. by a 6-0 score a year ago.

Tufts, which is one of the few college elevens not using freshman players, saw a Bowdoin freshman, Jimmy Pierce, contribute most of the thrills as the Polar Bears defeated the Jumbos 13-0 Saturday. Pierce scored twice as the Maine eleven snapped Coach Lew Manly's two-straight string to win this 45th game of a 54-year-old series. The Jumbos are at home at the Medford Oval this Saturday to Middlebury, which was swamped by Williams 41-0 on the week-end.

Huskies Still Idle

Still idle as far as outside games are concerned will be Northeastern and New Hampshire. The former had their first game with Arnold canceled, while the latter only began practice a week ago today.

Other teams besides B. C., Yale, and Brown which will be making their first starts Saturday include Bates, Maine, Massachusetts State, Worcester Tech, and Amherst. The Amherst game with Hobart last Saturday was canceled, and the Lord Jeffs now open at Springfield. Wesleyan stays home for Bowdoin while Williams makes its annual visit to Princeton.

Following is the list of games involving New England teams scheduled for this week end:

Saturday, Oct. 3

Penn at Harvard.
Boston University at Syracuse.
Middlebury at Tufts.
West Virginia at Boston College.
Rhode Island State at Brown.
Maine at Columbia.
Massachusetts State at Connecticut.
Miami (Ohio) at Dartmouth.
Bates at Trinity.
Duquesne at Holy Cross.
Colby at Norwich.
Williams at Princeton.
Vermont at Rutgers.
Bowdoin at Wesleyan.
Coast Guard at Worcester Tech.
Lehigh at Yale.
Amherst at Springfield.

Facts About World Series

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—Facts and figures on the World Series:

Contestants—New York (American League) and St. Louis (National League).

Winner—Team taking four out of seven games.

Opening game — Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis.

Time—1:30 P. M. (C. W. T.).

Broadcast—Mutual Network.

Probable Attendance—35,000.

Probable Pitchers — Bonham, (New York 21-5) vs. Cooper (St. Louis 22-7).

Opposing Managers—Joe McCarthy, New York, and Billy Southworth, St. Louis.

Previous Records — New York has been in 12 previous World Series and won nine, including last year's against Brooklyn; St. Louis has been in five and won three.

Distribution of Receipts—Players get slightly more than half of returns first four games; United Service Organizations, Baseball Commissioner's office, leagues and competing clubs share remainder except that U. S. O. gets all receipts from sixth and seventh games, if played, and all the $100,000 paid for radio rights.

19th Miami Open Booked Dec. 3-6

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 28 (AP)—The 19th Annual Miami open golf tournament will be played Dec. 3-6 on the Miami Springs Course, H. H. Arnold, Manager of the links, announced Saturday after conferring by telephone with Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager for the Professional Golfers Association, in New York.

This will be the earliest date on which the tournament, oldest continuous event on the winter circuit for touring professionals, has ever been held.

Arnold said the time was moved up at the request of Corcoran, who stated that several top ranking stars would be in the services by mid-December, the usual period for playing the tournament.

Boston Teams Lead Leagues With Hitters

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox and Ernie Lombardi of the Boston Braves are the big league batting champions for 1942, and Williams is boss of just about every other slugging department as well.

The Red Sox clouter fell far off his fantastic .406 mark of last season, but wound up the season with .356 to waltz in with his second-straight American League crown by 25 points over his teammate and nearest rival, Johnny Pesky. What's more, Williams tagged the home run title, with 36, and the runs-batted-in honors, with 137, onto his hitting championship.

For Lombardi, the National League crown climaxed a sparkling comeback by the big, lumbering guy who was supposed to be on the way downhill—and rolling fast—when the Cincinnati Reds sent him to the Braves. He found the new neighborhood just what he needed, after batting a meek .264 a season ago, and he finished the '42 campaign with .331—13 points over the championship St. Louis Cardinals' Enos Slaughter, in the National League race. Pete Reiser of the Dodgers, last year's batting boss, fell to fourth, with .310. It was the second time Lombardi won the title.

The rest of the National League slugging laurels, however, went to the New York Giants' big guns, Manager Mel Ott, who led the parade of homer-hitters with 30, and John Mize, whose 110 runs batted in was "tops."

Among pitchers, the Yankees dominated the American League; with Ernie Bonham winning 21 and losing five for the top spot, and his teammate, Hank Borowy, winding up with a record of 15 and 4. For the second-straight season, Howie Krist of the Cardinals headed the National League, finishing with 13-3, compared to the 15-4 for Brooklyn's lefty Larry French in second place.

Here are the final standings of the leaders in the various departments:

Batting (First 10 in Each League)

National League

Player and Club	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Lombardi, Boston	105	308	31	102	.331
Slaughter, St. Louis	152	591	100	188	.318
Musial, St. Louis	140	467	87	147	.315
Reiser, Brooklyn	125	480	90	149	.310
Mize, New York	142	541	97	165	.305
Hack, Chicago	140	552	91	166	.301
Medwick, Brooklyn	147	553	67	166	.300
Novikoff, Chicago	128	483	48	145	.300
Elliott, Pittsburgh	143	559	76	166	.297
Nicholson, Chicago	151	587	83	173	.295
Ott, New York	152	550	118	162	.295

American League

Player and Club	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Williams, Boston	150	522	141	186	.356
Pesky, Boston	147	620	105	205	.331
Spence, Wash'ton	149	629	94	203	.323
Gordon, New York	147	539	88	173	.321
Case, Washington	125	515	100	164	.318
Judnick, St. Louis	132	456	79	143	.314
J. Di Maggio, N. Y.	154	610	123	186	.305
Stephens, St. Louis	145	575	84	169	.294
McCosky, Detroit	154	601	76	176	.293
Fleming, Cleveland	157	549	71	160	.291

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, Boston	36	Ott, New York	30
Laabs, St. Louis	27	Mize, New York	26
Keller, New York	26	Camilli, Brooklyn	26
Di Maggio N. Y.	21	Nicholson, Chicago	21
York, Detroit	21	West, Boston	16

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Boston	137	Mize, New York	110
Di Maggio N. Y.	113	Camilli, Brooklyn	109
Keller, New York	110	Slaughter, St. L.	99
Gordon, N. Y.	103	Medwick, Brook.	98
Doerr, Boston	102	Ott, New York	94

Pitching (on Percentage)

American League			National League		
Bonham, N.Y.	21	5	Krist St. L.	13	3
Borowy, N.Y.	15	4	French, Brook	15	4
Hughson, Bos.	22	6	Beazley, St. L.	21	6
Chandler, N.Y.	16	5	Cooper, St. L.	22	7
Lyons, Chi	14	6	Wyatt, Brook	19	7

Brother Battery —By Pap'

Catcher WALKER
The COOPER BROTHERS
GO GET 'EM!
GIVE THE CARDINALS THE FIRST BROTHER-BATTERY IN WORLD SERIES HISTORY
!!
DIZZY and DAFFY DEAN WON THE 1934 SERIES FOR THE CARDS BY BEATING DETROIT TWO GAMES APIECE
Pitcher MORT
I MUST BE SEEING DOUBLE
BACK AGAIN, EH BOB?
PAUL and LLOYD WANER PLAYED TOGETHER IN THE PITTSBURGH OUTFIELD IN 1927
IRISH and BOB MEUSEL PLAYED AGAINST EACH OTHER IN THE GIANT-YANKEE SERIES OF 1921-22
PAP'S

Wide World Features

Brother acts in the World Series are not exactly a novelty, but for the first time in the history the fans are likely to see a brother battery in action when Mort Cooper starts tossing them up to Walker Cooper for the Cardinals. Mort and Walker have teamed up as a battery since way back in school days, and there isn't any other catcher Mort would rather pitch to.

The Cardinals had another pair of brothers—the Dean boys, Diz and Daffy—pitching for them in the 1934 World Series against Detroit. And they did all right too. Between them, they won the four games that gave the Cardinals the world championship. The Waner brothers, Paul and Lloyd, played together in the Pittsburgh outfield in 1927 when the Pirates went down in four straight before the Yankees.

The 1920 World Series saw the Johnston brothers pitted against each other when Cleveland and Brooklyn tangled. Bill was with the Indians and Jimmy with the Dodgers. In the all-New York series between the Yankees and Giants in 1921, 1922 and 1923, Bob Meusel and Irish Meusel staged a private battle, with Irish of the Giants being on the winning team the first two meetings.

Harvard Due for Let Down If 'Keyed' for Navy Team

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If the Harvard football team which held the Pre-Flight School cadets scoreless for 52 minutes in the Stadium Saturday before finally losing, 13 to 0, did so without having been pointed for the contest, the prospects are better than those of any previous Harlow coached team on Soldiers Field. If, on the other hand, they were keyed up for this game, they are due for a let-down against Penn this week end.

* * *

Nowhere on the remaining schedule will the Harvards meet better backs or better linemen than on that cadet squad.

* * *

While many colleges have dropped football for the duration, the addition of the army, navy, cadet, and other service elevens offers more and better football this season than ever before. The answer regarding attendance remains questionable, however. There were hardly 10,000 in the Stadium to see a team loaded with former gridiron greats. And attendances throughout the country were not too promising either.

* * *

One of the grandest things about the Harvard game was also the grandest answer to "big time" football. Jack Fisher, Harvard center, won admiration from the cadets and all others present for his fine, hard, durable play. He is the son of the former Robert T. Fisher, one-time all-America guard and coach of Harvard. Had big time football been in vogue this lad might never have been given the chance to make the Harvard varsity, but with the chance he stood out magnificently against older and much more experienced operatives.

There were mistakes made by both sides of course, but what, one might rightfully ask, would have been the result had Harvard not faltered so much in forward passing? The Crimson passers are admittedly better than in recent years, but Saturday they completed only one in 11 tries. With a basically sound defense already operating, the Crimson attack should begin to develop rapidly.

* * *

The center of the line was the pre-game problem, but that concern has eased—since the durable play of Fisher at center, and Charley Gudaitis and Sid Smith, guards. Even the guard replacements looked promising, but with Fisher doing so well, Sylvester Gardner, his immediate alternate, did not see much actioon.

* * *

Without any doubt Len Eshmont (Fordham) was the star of the cadets. His speed and experienced ball carrying needed only a little sharper down-field blocking to have permitted more touchdowns. His work against Boston College later should be worth seeing.

* * *

Joe Zibilski and Gene Goodreault, former Boston College stars, finally saw action against a Harvard team and while not yet ready to play as well as in their college days, they found Harvard a worthy opponent. Short-sleeved Steve Hudacek (Fordham) played a powerful game of tackle for the cadets, but he knows today what the Harlow mouse trap is.

A punter playing end is better than no punter at all. Last year Loren MacKinney, left end for Harvard, did the team punting and this year, Wally Flynn, second-string end, is the best kicker on the squad. When put in to kick he booted the ball from his own goal line to the cadet 20 and the cadets returned it only seven yards. A mighty effort and a tremendous relief.

* * *

While Walter Wilson and Wayne Johnson, veteran backs, did much to stabilize the Crimson attack, Swede Anderson, blocking back, and Don Richards, tailback, proved to be important cogs and fill the future with rrenewed hope.

* * *

There is one advantage the cadets had over Harvard that will not count so heavily when Penn plays here Saturday. The cadets were generally older, more experienced, and more durable. The last mentioned advantage told all through the fourth quarter when the Crimson visibly faded before the specially conditioned future Navy flyers. Dick Harlow ran substitutes in and out, but could not stave off the inevitable.

Week-End Football Scores

New England

Boston University 6, American Inter. 0.
Bowdoin 13, Tufts 0.
Coast Guard 14, Wesleyan 6.
Colby 58, Lowell Tech 6.
Dartmouth 17, Holy Cross 6.
No. Carolina Pre-Flight 13, Harvard 0.
Norwich 20, Springfield 7.
R. I. State 70, Vermont 13.
Williams 41, Middlebury 0.

East

Amherst at Hobart, canceled.
Buckhell 7, Lebanon Valley 0.
Buffalo 9, Susquehanna 0.
C. G. Manhattan Beach 30, Booklyn 0.
Colgate 49, St. Lawrence 0.
Columbia 38, Port Monmouth 0.
Cornell 20, Lafayette 16.
Duquesne 26, Waynesburg 0.
Geneva 26, Carnegie Tech 0.
Georgia Pre-Flight 14, Penn 6.
Lock Haven 21, Indians S. T. 7.
Maryland 34, Connecticut 0.
Princeton 20, Lakehurst Naval 6.
Trinity 19, Union 19.
Washington & Jefferson 21, Bethany 6.
William & Mary 2, Navy 0.
Port Totten 6, Hardwick 6.
Duquesne 26, Waynesburg 0.

South

Abilene Christian 12, Lubbock A. F. S. 0.
Bluefield S. T. 34, Morriston 0.
Clemson 0, V. M. I. 0.
Duke 21, Davidson 0.
Georgia Tech 15, Auburn 0.
Glenville 7, Potomac State 0.
Hardin-Simmons 13, Baylor 6.
Louisiana State 16, Texas Aggies 7.
Mississipi 35, Union 2.
Mississippi U. 39, West Kentucky T. 6
North Carolina 6, Wake Forest 0.
Patterson Field 6, Denison 0.
South Carolina 0, Tennessee 0.
Southern Methodist 26, No. Texas T. 7.
Texas 64, Kansas State 0.
Tuskegee 12, Xavier 6.
Vanderbilt 52, Tennessee Tech 0.
Virginia 12, Hampden Sydney 0.
West Virginia 21, Washington & Lee 7.
Wilberforce 14, Alabama A. & M. 0.
Emory & Henry 19, Hiwassee 0.
Catawba 30, Wofford 0
Florida 45, Randolph Macon 0.
Rollins 21, Presbyterian 0.
Virginia Tech 7, Furman 6.
North Carolina State 13, Richmond 0.

West

Arkansas 27, Wichita 0.
Ball State 34, Central Normal 0.
Bowling Green 39, Miami Naval T. S. 0.
Carthage 13, Iowa Wesleyan 6.
Colorado C. 13, Fort Hays State 0.
Fordham 14, Purdue 7.
Iowa 37, Nebraska 0.
Iowa Naval Pre-Flight 20, N'west'n 12.
Iowa T. 38, So. Dakota State 0.
Illinois 46, South Dakota 0.
Indiana 53, Butler 0.
John Carroll 6, Wooster 0.
Knox 2, Augustana 0.
Loras 7, Coe 2.
Manchester 19, East Illinois T. 0.
Marquette 14, Kansas 0.
Miami 28, Centre 6.
Michigan 9, Great Lakes 0.
Minnesota 50, Pittsburgh 7.
Missouri 38, St. Louis 7.
Nevada 18, California Poly 0.
North Central 16, Elmhurst 0.
Notre Dame 7, Wisconsin 7.
N. W. Missouri 7, East Kentucky T. 7.
Ohio State 50, Fort Knox 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 7, Albion 0.
Oklahoma 0, Oklahoma Aggies 0.
Rochester 25, De Pauw 0.
Rose Poly 41, Evansville 7.
Toledo 26, Kent State 14.
Morningside 59, So. Dakota Nor. 6.
Bradley Tech 32, Ripon 8.
Indiana State 14, Illinois Normal 0.
Fort Riley 39, Emporia Teachers 14.
Baldwin-Wallace 27, Hiram 0.
Washington & Jefferson 31, Bethany 6.
Kalamazoo 24, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jr. 6.
Gustavus Adolphus 7, St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 6.
Lawrence 14, Carleton 7.
St. Cloud Teach.-St. John's, postponed.
Cincinnati 51, Louisville 0.
Dayton 21, Western Michigan 0.
Dubuque 28, Central (Iowa) 6.
Bethany (Kansas) 19, Col. of Emporia 0.

Southwest

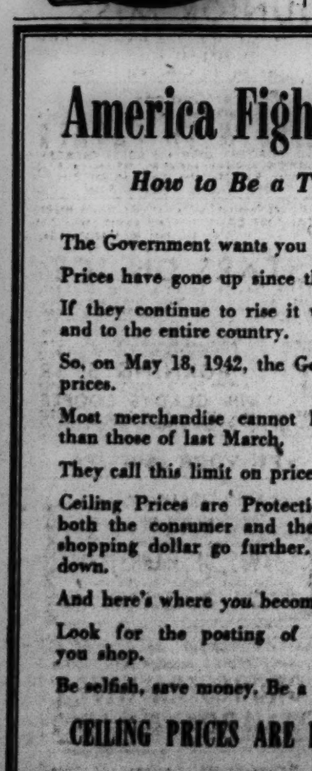
Ouachita 26, McMurrry 0.
Arizona 32, New Mexico Aggies 0.
Hardin-Simmons 13, Baylor 6.
Rice 18, Corpus Christi Naval Air Sta. 7.
Louisiana State 16, Texas A. & M. 7.
Texas Tech 20, West Texas State 0.
Tulsa 54, Waco, Texas, Air Force 0.

Rocky Mountains

Brigham Young 12, Montana 6.
Trinidad 25, Highlands 6.

Far West

California 9, St. Mary's 0.
Oregon State 32, Idaho 0.
St. Mary's Pre-Flight 10, Oregon 9.
Santa Clara 12, Utah 6.
Tulane 27, Southern California 13.
Washington 27, College of Pacific 0.
Washington State 6, Stanford 0.
Second Air Force Command 19, Eastern Washington State 7.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 25, Occidental 0.
Fresno State 51, Whittier 0.
San Francisco 64, Arizona State 0.



America Fights Inflation!

How to Be a Thrifty Patriot

The Government wants you to be a thrifty patriot.

Prices have gone up since the war started.

If they continue to rise it will be dangerous to you and to the entire country.

So, on May 18, 1942, the Government put a limit on prices.

Most merchandise cannot be sold at higher prices than those of last March.

They call this limit on prices "Ceiling Prices."

Ceiling Prices are Protection Prices. They protect both the consumer and the dealer. They make the shopping dollar go further. They keep cost-of-living down.

And here's where you become a thrifty patriot.

Look for the posting of Ceiling Prices wherever you shop.

Be selfish, save money. Be a thrifty patriot.

CEILING PRICES ARE PROTECTION PRICES

They help keep prices down

Pre-Flight Grid Elevens Prove Gainers on Ground

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP) — Those Cadets from the four Pre-Flight Schools may not yet be able to fly, but there's no denying that they are ground gainers on the gridiron.

Victors in all their football games to date, they dominate this week-end's program again, along with such strictly collegiate struggles as Notre Dame-Georgia Tech, Pennsylvania-Harvard, Northwestern-Texas, Oregon State-California, Fordham-Tennessee, and Alabama-Mississippi State.

The sailor-flyers present a schedule that has the Iowa Seahawks coached by Lieut. Col Bernie Bierman, tangling with Minnesota at Minneapolis, St. Mary's Cadets roaring into UCLA at Los Angeles and the Georgia and North Carolina contingents meeting in a Friday night game at Athens.

Most Discussed Eleven

The Iowa Seahawks, probably the most discussd eleven of the year followed their 61-0 trimming of Kansas on Sept. 19 with a 20-to-12 thumping Saturday of Northwestern; one of the Big Ten greats.

Minnesota, where Bierman had numerous national champs before returning to the Marines, prepared for Bernie's "homecoming" by walloping Pittsburgh, 50 to 7, with Bill Daley scoring four times.

Georgia's Cadets, underdogs to Pennsylvania although the line-up contains a liberal sprinkling of former pros, downed the Quakers, 14 to 16, and the North Coralina Cloudbusters counted two quick fourth-period touchdowns to blank Harvard, 13 to 0.

Hardest Tussle

St. Mary's Californians had the hardest tussle, needing a last-minute field goal by Bob De Lauer to get over Oregon, 10-9.

Notre Dame, slightly de-emphasized by that 7-to-7 tie at Wisconsin, may be all the harder for the Georgia Tech Engineers to handle.

The men of Bill Alexander, mainly Eddie Prokop and Clint Castleberry, got in the mood for the South Bend, Ind., visit by squashing Auburn, 15 to 0.

An that loss to the Seahawks might be just the thing for Northwestern in Saturday's fray with the Texans. The Longhorns worked on Kansas State, 64 to 0, Saturday, for their second top-heavy score of the season. A week earlier they downed Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, 40 to 0.

Fordham Sputters

Fordham sputtered to a 14-to-0 triumph over Purdue on two passes by Steve Filipowicz, while Tennessee was held to a scoreless draw by a surprisingly tough South Carolina outfit. Oregon State, the Rose Bowl champion, romped over Idaho, 32 to 0, but California, ticketed as the 1942 Coast king, had trouble with St. Mary's, 6 to 0.

Alabama, 54-to-0 conqueror of Southeast Louisiana Institute, finds out how tough the Southeast Conference defending champions from Mississippi State are this year on Saturday. The State Maroons swarmed through Union University, 35 to 2, in their preliminary.

Other games this week send Tulane, a 27-to-13 victor over a slow-starting Southern California outfit, against Auburn with the Trojans trying to get back into Stride against Washington, which whipped Coach A. A. Stagg's College of the Pacific, 27 to 0.

Purdue Meets Vanderbilt

Purdue, already a victim of one intersectional foe, tackles Vanderbilt next while Navy, a 3-to-0 loser to William & Mary on Harvey Johnson's first-period field goal, bumps into Virginia.

Louisiana State, which wrecked the theory that Texas A. & M. was unbeatable this season, takes on another Southwestern foe in Rice.

In the East such schools as Yale, Army, Brown, and Boston College open their seasons this Saturday, while in the Midwest, Iowa, 27-0 victor over Nebraska, entertains the Great Lakes outfit and Missouri, Big Six kingpin, takes on Colorado.

Girls Visit Mexico

DAVENPORT, Iowa (AP)—The American Institute of Commerce girls' basketball team of Davenport, National A. A. U. champions, is on the way to Mexico City to play a three-game series with a team sponsored by Mexico's Department of Labor. The eight A. I. C. girls will be the guests of the Mexican Government during the series Oct. 5, 6 and 8.

Hub Season Highlighted By Individual Triumphs

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's 1942 big-league baseball season, which closed on Sunday, was marked by individual rather than team triumphs. For the second straight year and the fourth in the most recent five, the Red Sox finished second in the American League, nine full games behind the Yankees. The Braves, unable to maintain their April and early May pace, settled into seventh place in the National League for the fourth successive year.

However, by winning the batting championships in their respective leagues, Ted Williams and Ernie Lombardi gave the Hub a monopoly in that paramount department for the first time in the history of major league ball.

Williams Repeater

Never before have both the American and National League hitting crowns come to this city in a single season. Williams repeated in his circuit with a good .356 average, 25 points up on his teammate and pal, Johnny Pesky. Lombardi, the first Brave to make the grade since Rogers Hornsby in 1928, had a 13-point bulge on Enos Slaughter of the Cardinals. Pete Reiser of Brooklyn, the 1941 titleholder, slipped to fourth place.

Williams also produced firsts in the majors in three other offensive departments. He led with 36 home runs, 137 runs batted in and 141 runs scored—led both leagues. Johnny Pesky was high man in hits with 205, beating out Stan Spence of Washington by two. Tex Hughson, who yesterday beat the Yankees, 7-6, for his 22d victory, became the first Red Sox pitched to reach the 20 level since Wes Ferrell in 1936.

Remember Foxx

Before breaking up for the year, the Red Sox divided their second-place money, which probably will amount to approximately $1200 each. The split was featured by a quarter share to Jimmie Foxx, who was sold to the Chicago Cubs the last week in May. All of the players with the club from the start of the race, coaches Tom Daly, Frank Shellenback and Larry Woodall, Trainer Win Green, Traveling Secretary Phil Troy and, of course, Manager Joe Cronin, received full shares.

Manager Casey Stengel frankly admitted after being rained out of yesterday's double-header at the Polo Grounds that it was his most disappointing season in the big leagues. Even though he knew the Braves would not stay in second place, where they were as late as May 26, Casey did think that they would finish fourth or fifth.

Tobin's Homers

On the Braves' side Jim Tobin and Al Javery pitched winning ball most of the year and deserved better records. Tobin produced one of the high lights of the campaign on May 13 when he hit three home runs in a game against the Cubs. Paul Waner's 3,000th hit also made the headlines.

Williams, Pesky and Hughson, of course, were the stars at Fenway, but only Tex will be back in 1943. Ted and Johnny are headed for the Navy. Tony Lupien, who was honored yesterday by friends, starred at first base after replacing Foxx in May. The season probably saw the last of Joe Cronin as a playing manager.

National League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	106	48	.688	....
Brooklyn	104	50	.675	2
New York	85	67	.559	20
Cincinnati	76	76	.500	29
Pittsburgh	66	81	.449	36½
Chicago	68	86	.442	38
Boston	59	89	.399	44
Philadelphia	42	109	.278	62½

Results Sept. 26

New York 6, Boston 4.
Boston 9, New York 0 (forfeited).
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh-Cincinnati, postponed.

Results Sept. 27

Boston-New York, cancelled.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 7.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4.

American League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	103	51	.669	..
Boston	93	59	.612	9
St. Louis	82	69	.543	19½
Cleveland	75	79	.487	28
Detroit	73	81	.474	30
Chicago	66	82	.446	34
Washington	62	89	.411	39½
Philadelphia	55	99	.357	48

Results Sept. 26

Cleveland 3, Detroit 0.
St. Louis-Chicago, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Results Sept. 27

Boston 7, New York 6.
Cleveland 8, Detroit 0.
St. Louis-Chicago, canceled.
Only games scheduled.

With Williams, Pesky, Dom DI Maggio, Johnny Sain, Buddy Gremp and others going into the service within the next few weeks, the Hub is certain to see many new faces another year, if the big leagues are still operating by then.

* * *

Briefs . . . Fans brought 39,000 pounds of scrap metal to Fenway yesterday as admission fees. . . . The paying crowd was 18,622. . . . The Yankees came here without Joe McCarthy and Red Ruffing, which probably is the tip on their starting pitcher in the World Series. . . . Marius Russo, if he was trying to get himself a starting spot in the series, probably failed to make the grade. . . . The Red Sox hit him hard. . . . The Sox, by the way, took 12 out of 22 from the Yanks, including nine of the last 12. . . . Dom Di Maggio, entering the game late, saved Hughson from further embarrassment yesterday. . . . He made a couple of sweet catches in the ninth. . . . Joe Di Mag touched Hughson for his 21st homer.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Those Yankee Scouts

While Joe McCarthy usually smiles and shakes his head when asked if he is having the opposition scouted prior to the start of a World Series, critics are convinced that he does—and through the eyes of very capable scouts. No Yankee outfit has gone into an October conflict during this highly successful McCarthy regime without a thorough book on the power and loopholes of their National League rival. And this fall is no exception.

It is conceivable that when the Yanks square off with the Cardinals in the series opener at Sportsman's Park on Wednesday, the manager of the American League titleholders will know almost as much about the St. Louis club as pilot Billy Southworth himself.

Spring Series

With due respect to Southworth, a very capable leader, the Yankees will probably know more about Cardinal hitters than the Cards will know about New York clouters. Both managers, of course, should benefit by the spring exhibition series at St. Petersburg which, by the way, went to the Redbirds, six games to three. However, Cardinal partisans had better not take those March results as a tip on the approaching series. Circumstances and lineups were quite different six months ago.

Clinching the pennant almost two weeks before the end of the season must be considered an advantage for the Yankees, even though some observers contend that the danger of a letdown is prevalent. While coasting last week McCarthy was able to map his mound plans for the series and work his men accordingly. The game of the day was unimportant. McCarthy's only concern was the condition of his men. The Yankees on Wednesday will be relaxed, with their hurlers well rested.

Under Pressure

The same cannot be said of the Cardinals. As Southworth pounded through the final week of the race, every inning was crucial. Battling the opposition with one eye on the field and the other on the scoreboard, the St. Louis player was under terrific pressure. The fact that, in most cases, he is young, may help the Cardinal cause in the end. Perhaps he can take this pressure in stride and the series as well.

Once a team has won the pennant, it is the duty of the manager to lead his players up to the big series in high gear. McCarthy has had uncommonly good fortune in this respect. If Southworth can do it, the Cardinals will put up the stoutest front against the Yanks any National League club has in years—or since the Giants carried the McCarthymen to six games before bowing in '36.

Tribute to Pilots

Although it is true that no manager can win without first division ball players and there can only be so many of those in a league, the slick handling of McCarthy and Southworth this year cannot be overemphasized. Both pilots had major problems when the season opened. They had to pick their best pitchers. Southworth had the added burden of working with young players, many of whom had never spent a full schedule in the big leagues.

Of the two, Southworth probably deserves the highest tribute. McCarthy in the spring had an outfit which the year before had won the pennant by 17 full games. He had Di Maggio and Gordon and Dickey and almost the same crowd that had made a joke out of the '41 race. His chief problem, if it can be called one, was molding a mound staff.

But Southworth in the spring had only a team with great potentialities. He had young men with rare undeveloped ability. They were fast—very fast—and they could hit and throw. But Billy had to teach them to do all of these things as a unit—do them with the pressure on—through the heat of a 154-game race. In bringing this young club through its great August and September drive without a crack-up, past the older and smarter Dodgers, with the flag seeming to hang on every play, Southworth stamped himself as a truly outstanding leader.

American Decorative Arts Shown—News of the Stage and Screen

18th Century Work on View At Museum in Providence

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence, R. I.

The Rhode Island School of Design in Providence has been busy rearranging its galleries, and planning exhibitions pertinent to the mood of the times.

Three galleries have been installed with American decorative arts of the eighteenth century. We in Boston have had a good share of displays of material of that Colonial period in the Karolik Collection at the Museum of Fine Arts and in the very popular exhibition of Paul Revere and his time. Providence is a community of good art tradition. Heirlooms long cherished have been transferred from private ownership to the museum where all may enjoy them.

Providence was a center of superb cabinet-making and clock manufacture. John Goddard, one of the superior cabinet-makers, lived in Rhode Island. Pieces made under his influence are currently on display. They show the sturdiness of his design, the classical refinement of his block-front pattern. The ornamentation of the furniture resolves itself from lines of structure. At no other important workshop in Colonial America did furniture design preserve such harmony between construction and embellishment. Here is functional design as it is adcoated today.

There are several portraits of Colonial worthies painted by the popular limners of the day. The portrait of Gov. Moses Gill is characteristic of the painter, John Singleton Copley, who represented the merchants and politicians of his day with a clear honest realism. The portrait of Rebecca Gill was painted in a more grandiose manner. There are some charming portraits of "Elizabeth Paine and Aunt" and a Providence sea captain, Packard. More primitive are the portraits by John Badger, whose likenesses have the somber character of the journeyman limners. There is, finally, among the portraits a canvas by one of the most sensitive of the Colonial face painters, Robert Feke.

Another phase of pictorial art, the needlework picture, is revealed in some choice specimens in the Providence exhibition. There are samplers diligently embroidered by Joana Smith and Cynthia Burr. There is a carefully stitched portrayal of the Providence Court House, by Clarissa Doggett. There is a needlepoint pastoral, one of those characteristic compositions packed full of details, people of fashion, animals, birds, fish, blossoming trees. The patient and modest Colonial housewife occasionally burst into poetic eloquence on a canvas that was not painted, but covered with minute stitches.

Also on exhibition is the Harold Brown Collection of Empire Furniture. It is worth comparing the contents of this gallery with the American decorative arts. The former expresses a sophisticated rigidity, an affected, calculated simplicity which has distinction and grace; the latter, possesses a natural simplicity that emanates from a special temperament.

There are other items to charm the eye. There are two Courbets. "The Guitar Player" conforms to the romantic style; "Hydrangeas," is painted with thick impasto, and with the stenographic brevity cultivated by the Impressionists. The pictures seem hardly to come from the same hand. Quick were the changes of style and technique among revolutionary French artists in the nineteenth century.

The most recent acquisition is a delightful little canvas from the hand of an artist whose name is often bracketed with that of Courbet, Edouard Manet. It is a genre in which a group of French children are seen at play in a park, and is painted in that seemingly effortless manner that makes some of us consider Impressionism casual and sketchy. And yet, everything has been said that is necessary to impart an idea, a mood, a moment. How free, and fresh and undated Edouard Manet seems today, when many who imitated his style and pretended to improve upon it have grown stale and old-fashioned.

Goodspeed's Bookshop

At Goodspeed's Bookshop, 18 Beacon Street, there may be seen an entertaining and informing miscellany of prints, paintings, and drawings.

Many of the exhibits are illustrations and pictorial matter that bear upon history, social customs, botanical and zoological observations. In a bookshop, the art of print-making is an auxiliary to the written text. Of special interest in this respect is a water color by the English novelist, George Eliot. The floral still life is patiently executed and seems to have been prepared as a pattern for, or a design after, an ornate textile or wall paper.

Goodspeed's has sponsored a small group of living artists. Stow Wengenroth, New England lithographer, is one artist particularly favored. There are shown half a dozen drawings produced with the dry brush by Mr. Wengenroth. The general effect does not differ greatly from that of his prints drawn on stone. This artist makes large compositions, generally outdoors, in which there are interesting rock formations and eventful topography. Here we may see a very poetic view of "Monhegan," a view of the "Shore at Harbor Point," a scene "Along the Shore," and a meticulously drawn portrayal of "Old Shipyard, Boothbay." Mr. Wengenroth's style in draftsmanship is individual, his moods are expressed sensitively.

Another contemporary printmaker who has evolved a style that is distinctive is Thomas Handforth. In his drawing, line is more decisive; he uses it sparely but tellingly. Design is decoratively evolved, even in portraits of people. Mr. Handforth is represented by a number of Chinese subjects; he has also done some engaging views of circus performers and animals.

To Visit Army Camps

Two film celebrities, Jackie Cooper and Phyllis Brooks, will visit army camps and naval stations in Maryland and Virginia with the USO-Camp Show unit, "Full Speed Ahead," opening on Sept. 29, at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland. Miss Brooks and Mr. Cooper made a series of visits to southwestern training camps last February and were among the first Hollywood players to volunteer their services through the Motion Picture Division of USO-Camp Shows. Special material has been prepared for them to supplement entertainment offered by the musical revue, which is one of the 15 shows currently traveling on the USO-Camp Show circuit of training bases. Mr. Cooper will be featured in an exhibition drum solo.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Albert H. Wiggan collection exhibition. Through September. Three Centuries of Education in Massachusetts. Esperanto book and magazines. Through Oct. 4. Oct. 1-31: Legros—etchings and dry-points.

Cambridge Center for Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge — Portrait paintings and drawings by Charlotte Hunnewell Lampson. Sept. 20-Oct. 13.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pictures by Edna Hibel.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—group of paintings of New Englanders.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Prints by contemporary Americans. Through summer.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Members' exhibition.

Helman's Print Shop, 8a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of art work by children of the Boston Public Schools.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge — Permanent collection of Medieval and modern artists; Asiatic works of art and prints of the Masters; Roman coins.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45, Sundays, 1-4; music at 3; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Paul Revere and his environment (Special Exhibition Galleries). Through Oct. 11. Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Prints after Raphael, engravings by Dusart, etchings by Castiglione and the Perelle (Print Department). The Philip Leffingwell Spalding collection of early American silver. Recent Accessions Gallery. Opening Sept. 28.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—Contemporary Canadian Artists Through Nov. 10 Portraits by the Colonial American painter, John Greenwood. Through Nov. 6.

Concord: Concord Art Association—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Frederick A. Bosley. Water colors, pottery, and miniatures by Robert N. Hudspeth.

Lowell: Whistler Birthplace—Independent's exhibition also miscellaneous works by Americans. Through Oct. 14.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Music in Art, Oct. 3-31; Paintings by Lee Ramsdell.

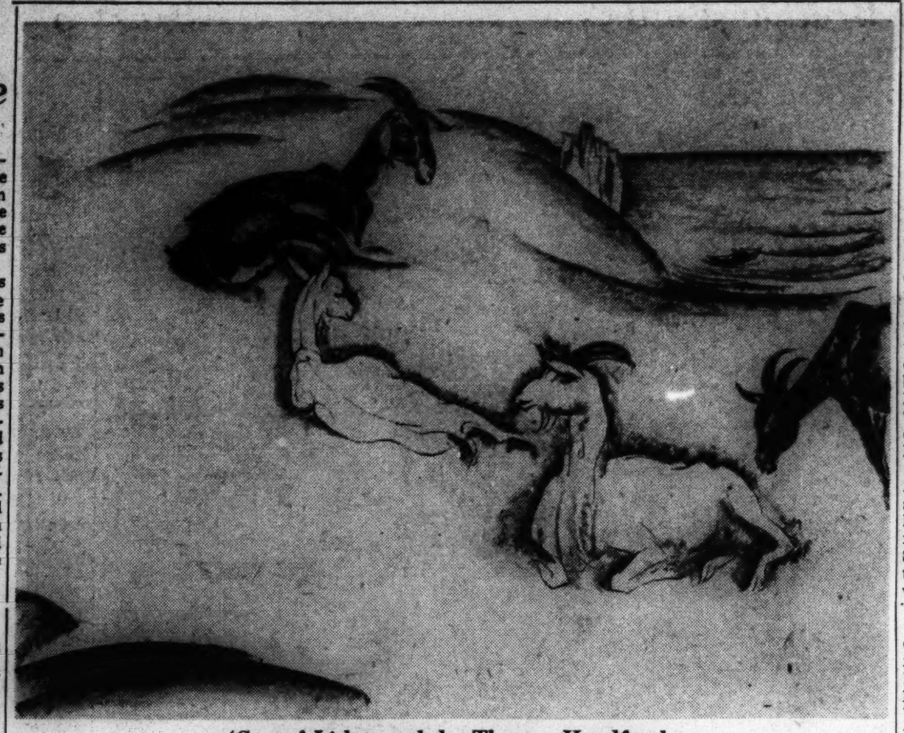
Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Paintings by Pablo Picasso. Sept. 29-Oct. 16.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Exhibition of camera studies by Rome, sponsored by the Winchester Art Association.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of British crafts, sponsored by the British Government.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Colored chalk drawings of American Indians by Bertha Morris. Through Oct. 11.



'Goats,' Lithograph by Thomas Handforth

Now on exhibition at Goodspeed's Bookshop in Beacon Street

'Young Gleaners, China, 1936'

Lithograph by Thomas Handforth on view at Goodspeed's

Plays and Players

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Louis Calhern and Dorothy Gish are to play the featured roles in Herman Shumlin's production of "The Great Big Doorstep," which Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett have adapted from the novel of the same name by E. P. O'Donnell. Mr. Calhern and Miss Gish are now substituting for Howard Lindsay and Dorothy Stickney in "Life With Father," at the Empire. Rehearsals of the new play will probably begin either the week of Oct. 11 or Oct. 17, depending upon how soon Mr. Calhern and Miss Gish are able to leave "Life With Father."

The casts of "Junior Miss" at the Lyceum and "Porgy and Bess" at the Majestic were visited backstage recently by Lieut. Ludmilla Pavlichenko, Russian girl sniper; Nicolai Krasavchenko, head of the Moscow Students Organization which helped build the fortifications outside Moscow, and Lieut. Vladimir Chelintsev, youthful hero of the defense of Lenningrad, who was awarded the highest order of the Soviet Union. With them was Victor Fidiushine, of the Soviet Consulate of New York.

Another prominent Russian present at "Porgy and Bess" was Rouben Mamoulian, Hollywood motion picture director, who directed the original "Porgy," as well as George Gershwin's first "Porgy and Bess," who was seeing the present version for the first time.

New Short Feature to Mark Lidice Memorial Day Oct. 25

"We Refuse to Die," Paramount's Victory Short about the Nazi massacre at Lidice, Czechoslovakia, will be released nationally on Oct. 25, which has been dsignated Lidice Memorial Day throughout the United States and in a number of the other United Nations. According to the Lidice Lives Committee of the Writers' War Board, towns in England, the Soviet Union, China, Canada and Brazil will be renamed Lidice on that day. The film has been described by Clifton Fadiman, of the Lidice Lives Committee, as a film that "should do much to make Americans realize that the destruction of Lidice is a symbol of the destruction the Axis wishes to wraak upon America. It should serve also to steel our resolve that it shall not happen here." Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to the U. S. S. R., is chairman of the committee. The film features Barry Sullivan and Ellen Drew.

Anna Neagle, who has the role of the British flier, Amy Johnson, in "Wings and the Woman," the Herbert Wilcox production for RKO-Radio, was expected in New York today from Hollywood to attend the New York premiere of "Wings and the Woman" at Loew's Criterion on Oct. 6. Also in New York is Mr. Wilcox, who produced and directed the film.

S. Charles Einfeld, director of publicity and advertising for Warners, is in New York from Hollywood for conferences with New York executives of the company. Plans for the release of "The Edge of Darkness," "The Desert Song," "The Adventures of Mark Twain," "Air Force," and "Watch on the Rhine" will be formulated during his stay in New York.

Tim Holt, Bonita Granville, and Kent Smith win leading roles in "Hitler's Children," the Edward Golden production for RKO-Radio, based on Gregor Ziemer's "Education for Death." Mr. Holt, now awaiting his call to active duty with the Air Corps, will portray an American-born German sent to Germany to be educated. Miss Granville will be seen as an American girl acquiring pre-Nazi culture in Berlin. Mr. Smith will enact the role of Mr. Ziemer, the author, who for 10 years presided over the American Colony School in Berlin.

John Collier has been signed by Warners to write the screenplay of "Three Strangers," an original story by John Huston. Humphrey Bogart and Sydney Greenstreet are being considered for the leading roles in the film. Henry Blanke will produce. Mr. Huston, who directed "Across the Pacific" and "The Maltese Falcon," is now in the Army.

"My Sister Eileen," Columbia's firm version of the Chodorov-Fields comedy will be nationally released on Sept. 30. Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, and Janet Blair fill in starring roles in the film. Direction is by Alexander Hall.

Sol Lesser has engaged Frank Borzage to direct his production of "Stage Door Conteen."

Kenneth Macgowan, for many years a producer at Twentieth Century-Fox, will shortly return to the studio after a leave of absence granted him in 1940 so that he might aid the film program of Nelson Rockefeller's Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The recent departure of a number of younger producers to serve in the armed forces made it necessary for twentieth Century-Fox to ask Nelson Rockefeller for Mr. Macgowan's release.

Among the pictures Mr. Macgowan is to produce will be films dealing with Latin American subjects, our war effort and civilian morale. Mr. Macgowen will continue to assist the Government in connection with the Hollywood production work of the Co-ordinator's Office. Under Mr. Macgowan's direction more than 60 films have been prepared with Spanish and Portuguese sound tracks and have been distributed to Latin America; 50 more are in various stages of production; and an equal number of films dealing with Latin America have been made for distribution in this country. He also arranged for the production by Walt Disney of 10 propaganda and educational shorts for the Latin American distribution.

George Stevens, producer and director, whose film, "The Talk of the Town," is now being nationally shown, will start shooting this week on his next Columbia production, written by Frank Ross and Robert Russell, and tentatively titled "Merry-Go-Round." Miss Arthur and Joel McCrea will co-star and Charles Coburn will be featured. The picture tells the story of a girl in Washington who becomes involved in numerous adventures as a result of the housing problem.

Brian Donlevy, who gives a notable performance as the Marine commander in "Wake Island," is going to play a supporting role in a picture as a favor to Preston Sturges who lifted him from villain roles into hero parts. The supporting role will be that of a hard-boiled governor in "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek," starring Betty Hutton and Eddie Bracken. Donlevy's part is confined to one sequence, but when Sturges wrote it he could think of no one so well suited for it as Mr. Donlevy.

Walter Slezak, stage actor who makes his screen debut in "Once Upon a Honeymoon," the Leo McCarey production co-starring Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers, has been signed to a long-term contract by RKO Radio. His second picture for this company will be in "This Land Is Mine," the Charles Laughton vehicle.

The Warner Bros. short subject division is preparing to film "Transport Command," a two-reel Technicolor picture to be photographed at an unnamed ferry command base. The picture is scheduled to go into production on Oct. 1. Gordon Hollingshead is the producer.

Murray Korman

Bertram Peacock

With the Boston Comic Opera Company, coming to the Majestic on Oct. 5 with a repertoire of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

Awards for War Reporters

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

War correspondents—who accepted and exposed themselves to the risks of soldiers—are to be honored tonight when the International News Service makes the first awards of its Medal of Honor in "Vox Pop," CBS-WEEI, 8. The awards for bravery and devotion to duty are to be bestowed without regard to the correspondent's affiliations. Among the first recipients are Larry Meier and Ross Munro, reporters who accompanied the Dieppe raiders.

The Demonstration Unit of the War Department's Civilian Protection School, conducted by the Chemical Warfare Service, is to put on an elaborate public demonstration at Braves Field for Civilian Defense units in Massachusetts depicting air-raid work, the proceedings to be radiocast, Yankee-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Raymond Gram Swing is to inaugurate a Monday-to-Thursday news comment series, beginning tonight, Blue-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Blondie and Dagwood, cartoon, screen, and radio couple, begin their new series tonight, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Daniel Webster is the role in which Orson Welles is to be heard as he portrays the New England Senator in Hector Chevigny's story, "The Man Who Wouldn't Be President," in "Cavalcade," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Henry Fonda of the screen is to make his last scheduled appearance on C. B. De Mille's Radio Theater before he reports to the Navy. He will play in "The Magnificent Dope," with Don Ameche and Lynn Barl, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Margaret Speaks, soprano, is to sing Kern's "I'm the Echo," from the Lily Pons film, "I Dream Too Much," Flotow's "The Last Rose of Summer," Friere's "Ay, Ay, Ay," and Robyn's "The Heart That's Free," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Lily Pons is to sing "Jockey on the Carrousel," from her film, "I Dream Too Much," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Song of India," and the "Bell Song" from Delibes' "Lakme," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, is to sing Gounod's "Ave Maria," Reinhold Schmidt, basso, is to sing Knipper's "Cavalry of the Steppes," and William Miller, tenor, is to sing "Yesterday," from Kern's "Roberta," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Tuesday

Miklos Schwalb, Hungarian pianist, is to make his American radio debut playing a Debussy and Dohnanyi program in Columbia's "Keyboard Concerts" series, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

About "Don Domingo"

Julio Castillanos rather than Diego Rivera is the designer of scenery and costumes for Massine's new all-Mexican ballet, "Don Domingo," to be given its United States premiere by Ballet Theater at the Metropolitan Opera House on Oct. 9, it is now announced. The work contains a series of native dances—Dance of Fertilities, Dance of the Flyers, Tiger Dance, and the Dance of the Virgin Devil. The Mexican Ministry of Education contributed this authentic material.

The company has just arrived from Mexico, where "Don Domingo," among other new works, was first performed, and will go into rehearsal in preparation for the season of ballet to open Oct. 6.

A premiere of Alexander Korda's "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing" was included in the official observances of Queen Wilhelmina's birthday by the residents at Willemstadt, Curacao, in the Netherlands West Indies. The film was flown to Curacao by bomber.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band,' musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion. Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy, Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Eve of St. Mark," by Maxwell Anderson. Featuring Aline MacMahon, William Prince, Mary Rolfe, James Monks. Directed by Lem Ward. Settings by Howard Bay. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Ships With Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks. 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45. "Gippo," Diana Wynyard, Michael Redgrave. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Monastery," 1, 3:30, 6:50, 8:10. "Life of Beethoven," 3:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10:58 a. m., 2:35, 6:12, 9:41. "Flying with Music." 9:45 a. m., 1:31, 5:08, 8:37.

Kenmore—"They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 2:25, 5:25, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:48, 9:36. "A Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern — "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:10, 10. "Rembesteese," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:20, 8:25. "Battle of Midway." 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:30, 9:40.

Old South Newsreel — "Food Weapon of Conquest." "American Sings with Kate Smith," "Kaltenborn McCrary," "Dover Boys," latest news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Paramount—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 12:20, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:25, 7:55, 10:20. Stage show: 11:10, 1:45, 4:25, 7:00.

Scollay—"Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. "Battle of Midway." 11:10, a. m., 2:10, 5:08, 8:05.

South Station Theater — "Information Please," "Popular Science," "Argentine Horses," "It's a Dog's Life," "The Crimea," "Hero Worship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—"Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova. 9:30, 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:35, 9:55. "Foreign Agent," John Sheldon. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Telepix—"Stalingrad," "March of Time," "Glen Gray and Band," "Quebec," cartoons and 20 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Gunga Din," 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 7:45. "King Kong," 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:30, 9:25.

Uptown—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:00, 6:28, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:35, 9:05. "About Face," William Tracy. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:30 to 11 p. m.

Allston: "Tough as They Come," Dead End Kids. "The Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BELMONT—Belmont: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3:18, 9:26. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 2:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. Coolidge Corner: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 6:05, 8:10. "Yes Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30.

Cleveland Circle: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.

University: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "Sons of the Sea," Michael Redgrave. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. Glenn Ford. "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids. 2, 7.

Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:47, 8:47. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery. Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 7:45. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 9:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:34, 7, 9:55. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 2:05, 8:16.

Park: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Moonlight Masquerade." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran. "Twilight on the Trail." 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 2:26, 8:16. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Prisoner of Shark Island," Warner Baxter. "You'll Find Out." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:35, 5:35, 8:41. Newsreels and shorts, 1:30, 4:35, 7:40.

Mystic: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2:10, 7, 9:45. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 3:05, 8:35.

Maplewood: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:20.

Strand: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:20, 8:28.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:50, 8:10. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "The Mad Martindales." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3:30, 8:15. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 2:20, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl." 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.

Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Hayfoot," William Tracy, Jimmy Gleason. 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Smart Alecks," the East Side Kids. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Smart Alecks," the East Side Kids. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Joan of Paris" and "Week-End for Three." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

Strand: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camden: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD: Wakefield: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 3:00, 7:45. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard, Ingrid Bergman. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Blue, White, and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 2:40, 8:16. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Donald Barry, Alan Curtis. 3:15, 6:40, 9:48.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR—LAST WEEK! TONIGHT 8:30
"STRONG, GOOD-HUMORED PLAY"—Horton, Post
The Playwrights' Company presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
THE EVE of ST. MARK
with
ALINE MacMAHON • WILLIAM PRINCE • MARY ROLFE • JAMES MONKS
Directed by LEM WARD • Settings by Howard Bay
Evs 85c-$2.75; Mat. Wed.-Sat. 85c-$2.20 Tax Incl.
NEXT MON.-MAIL ORDERS NOW SEATS THURS.
Oscar Serlin presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse
with PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE
Evs.: $1.10 to $2.75-Wed.-Sat. Mats. 85c-$2.20

MAJESTIC—LAST 8 TIMES! Mat. Wed.
SEATS NOW! SEASON'S SMASH HIT CLOSES SAT. EVE.
"Bright-Tuneful-Timely Musical Comedy"—Elinor Hughes, Herald
COUNT ME IN
CHARLES BUTTERWORTH—LUELLA GEAR
Nat Le Roy | June Preisser | Mary Healy | Gower & Jeanne
Evns., 85c to $3.30; Wed. Mat. 85c to $2.30
Sat. Mat. 85c to $2.75 (Tax Included)

MAJESTIC • 3 WEEKS BEGIN Mon., Oct. 5
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURS.
R. H. Burnside presents Boston Comic Opera Co. in Their Gilbert & Sullivan Repertoire
PIRATES of PENZANCE and IOLANTHE
Evns: $1.65, $2.20 | Matinees: Wed. 85c, $1.10; Sat. 85c, $1.65
Oct. 12
"H.M.S. Pinafore" "Trial by Jury" "Mikado"

SHUBERT • EVES 8:30—MAT. WED.
"Rousing, Rewarding Entertainment"—American
A GEORGE ABBOTT Musical Comedy Hit
BEAT the BAND
with
Susan Miller Jack Whiting Jerry Lester Romo Vincent
MILLER-WHITING-LESTER-VINCENT
Music by Johnny Green. Lyrics by George Marion, Jr.
Evns. 85c to $3.30; Wed. Mat. 85c to $2.30
Sat. Mat. 85c to $2.75 (Tax Included)
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY
TAKE A LETTER DARLING
Wed.: MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON
Walt Disney's Dumbo

BOSTON (MOVIES)

CARY GRANT • JEAN ARTHUR
RONALD COLMAN
The Talk of the Town
plus
"ATLANTIC CONVOY" Bruce Bennett Virginia Field
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m.

KEITH MEMORIAL
7th & FINAL WEEK!
GARY COOPER
THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES
TERESA WRIGHT • WALL SMITH
FLYING WITH MUSIC
DARLENE WOODWORTH • GLEN GYPSY

TREMONT
"KING KONG"
Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
"GUNGA DIN"
NOW

NEWS REEL OLD SOUTH
WASHINGTON AT SCHOOL
FOOD, WEAPON OF CONQUEST—AMERICA SING, KATE SMITH — KALTENBORN & McCRARY—CUTE RECRUIT—DUMB LIKE A FOX—DOVER BOYS AND LATEST NEWS
Continuous 9 A. M. till 11 P. M.

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Brian Donlevy • Macdonald Carey • Robert Preston
"WAKE ISLAND"
Plus "A-HAUNTING WE WILL GO"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Bing CROSBY • Fred ASTAIRE in Irving Berlin's
"HOLIDAY INN"
Plus "THRU DIFFERENT EYES"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE • JUDITH EVELYN • LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40. 55c to $2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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Clifton WEBB • Peggy WOOD • Leonora CORBETT • Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A Box-Office Hit"—Magazine
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
Season's Comedy Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Staged by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S Thea., 124 W. 43 St. BRy. 9-3970
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2:40
Every Evg. Ex. Sunday. 8:40. Air-Cond.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with DOROTHY GISH and LOUIS CALHERN
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 265 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, September 28, 1942

A Monday Page

Atu the Ape Was King

By Muriel A. Hill

Part One

One morning as Toto the Elephant and Atu the Ape walked through the jungle together, they saw a man in the clearing beside the Game Warden's hut, and the man was reading a paper.

"What is man doing with the white thing that blows and crackles in the wind?" asked Atu.

"He is reading," said Toto, who was wise in the ways of men. "Written on the paper are strange signs which tell him why the waters of the river rise in flood, and when the wind will toss the trees in storm, and many other wise things, and man reads them all, and so is the wisest creature in the jungle even though he does walk so foolishly upon two legs."

"I would like a paper that made me the wisest creature in the jungle," said Atu.

Atu's Chance

"I would rather have a banana," said Toto, and went away to look for one.

Atu said again, "I would like that paper." Then he climbed among the tall trees and watched the man sitting below in the sunshine.

Presently the warden laid his paper down and went into the cool, shadowy hut. Swift as lightning, Atu swung from the tall tree, dropped soundlessly among the long grasses, then darted over the clearing to grab the paper lying there. He leapt back to the shelter of the tree and was soon far away in the jungle with the precious white thing clutched firmly in his hand.

Choosing a King

"Now," he said, " I have the paper on which is written all wisdom and so I am the cleverest creature in the jungle. I think I will be king."

So Atu called all the creatures of the jungle together, and said to them, "O apes and monkeys, creatures in the jungle. I have a paper on which is written much wisdom, and so I am the wisest creature in the jungle. I have decided to become your king. You must treat me with great respect and obey me in all things. Soon I will make some new laws which you must all obey."

When the treetop people heard this they said to each other, "Atu shall be our king, for he has the paper on which is written all wisdom." So they promised to respect and obey him.

In the treetops lived a small monkey named Mop, and she said to herself, "I will go and tell my friend Toto that Atu has made himself King of the Jungle."

So Mop searched until she found Toto. Then she said to him, "O Toto the Elephant, Atu has a paper on which is written all wisdom and so he has made himself King of the Jungle."

When Toto heard this he said, "Atu is a very foolish ape, for though he has the paper he cannot read it." And the elephant laughed a great rumbling laugh, and said, "Ho, ho, ho! Atu the Ape, King of the Jungle. He, he, he." And he went off into the forest, swinging his useful trunk and laughing as he went.

A New Law

Mop returned to the treetops and found many excited monkeys and parakeets chattering together. "Atu is making a new law!" they cried. "Come and listen."

Mop joined the crowd that had gathered round Atu. The ape was clutching his precious paper and speaking in a loud voice.

"O people of the treetops!" he cried. "I, Atu, your king, have made a new law. We people of the treetops are the rightful rulers of the jungle and so we shall have nothing to do with the animals of the earth who live below us. We shall not drink where they drink, nor shall we rest where they rest, and we will not let them eat bananas from our trees. This is the new law, see that you obey it. And, people of the treetops, look well at this paper that is mine. I will wrap it in strong bark and hang it from the highest branch of my tree that all may see it and know that I, Atu, am the lawmaker of the jungle."

"O my, O my," said Mop, "I must tell Toto about the new law," and she set out in search of Toto and found him bathing in the river.

No Bananas

"O Toto the Elephant," cried Mop, "Atu has made a new law saying that we treetop people must not mix with you earth people. We must not drink where you drink—"

"Ho, ho," interrupted Toto, "all the more water for us then!"

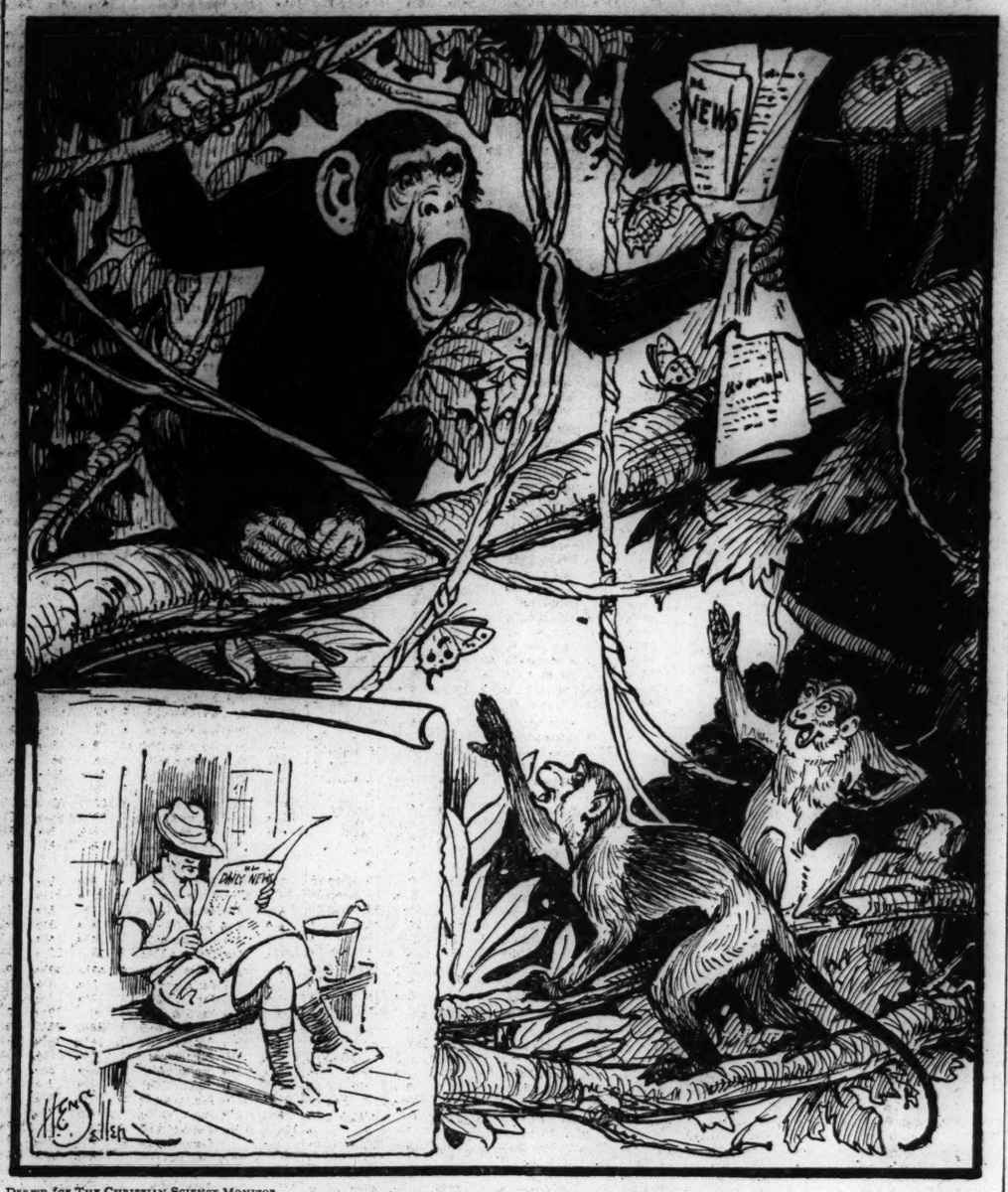
"And we must not rest where you rest—"

"He, he," laughed Toto, "all the cool and shady places will be left for us."

"And," shouted Mop, "Atu says you cannot eat any bananas from our trees."

"What! No bananas?" trumpeted Toto. "By my great ears and tusks this is a very bad law. Ho there! Where is Pang the Python? Where is Juloo the Giraffe? Where is Crac the Crocodile? Call the people of the jungle together. We must have a meeting and decide what we shall do about this very tiresome ape."

(To be continued next Monday)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I am the wisest creature in the jungle," cried Atu

Safe Homes Beneath the Mud

A Walk on the Beach—7

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

Toot—toot—tooooot! tiny animal sounds might trumpet for us in the underground subways of the muddy northern shores, if our ears were keen enough to hear them. No man's hands could ever have built so fine a subway or underground tube as worms make for their below-ground dwellings.

Under water, on the muddy ground, stand tiny chimneys, leading downwards. These are the narrow entrances to the warm subways. How long ago the parchment worm built his subway tube only the underground dwellers knew. But once down in his tube, he stayed there. He had built it just as he wanted it. Like the fine architect he was, he had built it of parchment material, which he made in his own body. He had built it in a U-shape, with an opening at each end that reached out into the water.

A Convenient Larder

"Why should I come out again," he thought, "if all the food comes in to me?" Tiny food particles such as he liked came flowing in to him through the entrance openings of his tube. To him, this dwelling was just right. It was smooth inside, wide enough for him to slide forth and back, comfortable enough to rest in it, dark enough to hide him.

There was no more curious creature than he down there. Perhaps he was not so very well known to the mud-dwellers, because he stayed "put." They did not know what a flat head he had, just like a shovel, and golden-colored bristles around it and a tail he could have been proud of—pink, yellow and green.

But he was not the only creature who thought the mud was just right for a home. The plumed worm had found that out long ago. He peeped out of his tube hole in the mud, thinking he was the knight of the mud flats. Straight and spearlike, his feelers stuck out of his tube, and bright red plumes, swaying softly to and fro, nodded a greeting to other small creatures.

When the Waves Roared

Many others, too, had found out that the mud was a safe place. It was a safe hiding place from fish or any enemies. None of them could dig down where the underground dwellers lived happily. They were safe from the turmoil of big waves The waves might pitch wildly over the mud flat, before they rolled themselves up on the beach, but there was hardly any danger that subways and worms, clams and snails, would be washed out and thrown on the shore.

Yes, the clams and the snails knew that. They, too, had dug themselves down into the ground. And smaller worms, not quite such good builders as the parchment or the plumed worm, had their homes there, too.

Tiny Chimneys

So many little underground dwellings had been bored in that small space which lay between the eelgrass and the sandy shore that it would be quite impossible to count them. But the tiny chimney tubes reached above the ground and stood among all the litter of broken shells and gravel, which the sea had left there by its ceaseless rolling on and off the shore. Only those little chimney tubes told of an underworld that no one really knew but the creatures who dwelt there.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next, for the story of another walk on the beach.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The mud is a safe hiding place

Making New Friends

Our Mail Bag

Make some new friends to write to in the long fall and winter evenings. Write to girls and boys through the Mail Bag, or send us a letter inviting others to write to you.

Girls and boys in homes of subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor may have their letters printed in this column.

Canaan, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

I would like to hear from some little girls. My oldest brother's name is Herbert. He is 18 years old. When he was about five years old, he, too, wrote a letter, and it was printed in the Mail Bag. He had a little chicken. He called it First and Second Samuel. I have another brother whose name is Leonard. He is 13 years old.

We moved from Reading, Massachusetts, to a farm in New Hampshire. I have some chickens, two cats, one little pig. I call it Pinky. And I have a dog named Petite.

I am 7 years old. We go to a little school that has only two rooms. I am in the third grade.

Now I am going to help my mother. Love, DIANE D.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

I am soon going to be eight years old. I am taking French in school and would like to know the name of a little girl in France about my age. After I learn French better I could write to her in French and we could become good friends through our letters. I enjoyed the story of Chris and Emmy on the page For Children.

Sincerely yours,
Darrelyn V.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Friends:

I am ten years old. I go to the Ford School and I am in the fifth grade. I have two brothers and one twin brother. Their names are David, Don and Maynard. Don is six, and Maynard is fifteen months old. I enjoy reading The Christian Science Monitor very much.

I would like to hear from a girl who has braids, my age, and who likes to play paper dolls and dolls.

Your friend,
Judy H.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Parade of Books

Book Reviews

Merry and entertaining is Mary Dickerson Donahey's new book, "Apple Pie Inn," published by Thomas Y. Crowell, New York, $2. Ten- to twelve-year-old girls will find the Stephens as delightful to know as Letty Lee Lester did when Mrs. Langtry, the Jersey cow, introduced her to them.

Letty Lee was a newcomer to the village. Her family had lost their fortune. The Stephens, never rich, but always plucky, were very much interested in the Lesters and were very helpful. It was not long before Letty Lee had the happy idea of starting a tourist home, Apple Pie Inn. Two mysterious visitors arrive at the inn and strange things begin to happen. There's plenty of action in this story in which Mrs. Langtry the cow plays an important role.

"Really," exclaimed Mrs. Lester, "I owe that animal an enormous debt! Think what she's introduced us to this summer! Friends, fun, such a thrilling story!"

The Deer Family

For boys and girls who like to read books about animals there's "Horns and Antlers," by Wilfrid S. Bronson. This is a beautiful book in which the artist-author describes in lively and engaging text and in fine pictures done in color and black and white, the characteristics, habits and differences of North American deer and antelopes. This book is published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.

National Anthem

Katherine L. Bakeless tells in her book, "The Birth of a Nation's Song," the historical facts about Francis Scott Key's visit to the British Fleet in September, 1814. There he went to rescue his friend Dr. Beanes, imprisoned while the Battle of Ft. McHenry raged, and it was his experience there which inspired him to write "Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light?" when he beheld the Stars and Stripes floating over the Fort at dawn.

All this, told in story form, is appealing. Of special interest to boys and girls is the part played in this dramatic event by Caroline Pickersgill and Samuel Sands, a real girl and boy who lived in Baltimore and actually helped in the creation of the national anthem. This book is more than history, it is an inspiring story—dramatic and exciting—good to read these days, for it will deepen our appreciation for America and what this country stands for in this great struggle for world freedom.

Bird Man—Painter—Pioneer

The story of John James Audubon is delightfully told in "Boy of the Woods," by Maie Lounsbury Wells and Dorothy Fox. Elinore Blaisdell has made pictures for the book that carry the spirit of the story and the time. The life story of Audubon, who probably understood birds and the ways of birds better than anyone else who ever lived, is here told for young readers, simply and with genuine charm. The authors dedicate their book to "boys and girls of today who love birds, in the hope that a better understanding of John James Audubon, the boy and the man, will inspire all young people to carry on his work." This book is published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $2.

Muriel Dennison's new book, "Happy Tramp," with illustrations by Marguerite Bryan, will find its way into the hearts of eight- to twelve-year-old readers. It's a story about Bridget Benson, the daughter of a British kennelman, a wounded soldier, who came from England with his little daughter to be the caretaker for prize English sheep dogs in the kennels of an American estate. Biddie's devotion to The Runt, the one small, scraggly member of a prize litter of puppies is rewarded—for The Runt turns out to be the "pride of the show."

It's fun to follow this story of Biddie, a dauntless little girl and her devoted Runty. Dog lovers will surely like it, for it is brimming over with dogs of all kinds. Published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $2.

Colorful Brazil

"Maria Rosa," by Vera Kelsey, is a gay picture story-book about children in Brazil with large colorful illustrations by Candido Portinari. It will remind you of a fairy tale you all know very well. It's as gay as a carnival, and so it should be because it tells of everyday life and fun in a fascinating country. Maria Rosa, the heroine, becomes Queen of the Carnival, and to follow her in story and pictures is entertaining and will help you to become better acquainted with some of your South American neighbors. This book is published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Garden City. $2.

Picture-Book Circus

"Circus Parade," by Lydia Furbush, is a panorama picture book, unfolding so that you see the circus parade in all its gaiety at once. On the reverse of the pictures, done in five colors, is a running text and you'll find the entertainers; the performing seals, the jugglers, the dancing elephants, and others. Here's a book to decorate your play room or to open up on top of your book cases. It is published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Two more books for boys' and girls' entertainment, toy-books they might be called, are "Uncle Gus's Circus" and "Uncle Gus's Farm." H. A. Rey has designed and copyrighted these unique books and calls them: "A New Kind of Cut - Out - and - Play Books." There's nothing to paste—just fold!

The cover of each book makes the back drop for the show and the figures fold back and stand up. There's a story with each that describes the people and animals in the circus and the farm. There are complete directions for setting up each scene. Both books are published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1 each.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Laurella Sits

She could find water
With a willow wand,
She had a veiled glance
And a timid hand.
Children came to her
And wild birds too.
She often would sit
With nothing to do.

"Nothing to do, then?"
Her mother would cry,
"When the pig is waiting
In a hungry sty?
And the beans need weeding
And there's dust on the shelves?
Are you waiting, Laurella,
For help from the elves?"

But Laurella would smile
And still look at the sky,
Where she saw every cloud
That the wind blew by.
But she wouldn't see dust,
And she couldn't see dirt,
And she never noticed
The rent in her skirt.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	226,825
1942 volume to date	75,825,111
1941 volume to date	104,909,060

Stock Prices Mixed; Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—The progressive movement was restricted to selected stocks in today's market as many leaders failed to work up much rising enthusiasm.

Advances of fractions to around a point were fairly well distributed at the start. In the final hour trends were pretty well mixed, with a few strong and weak spots in evidence.

Low-priced issues came out in fair-sized volume, the majority unchanged to a trifle lower, but activity elsewhere was limited. Transfers for the full proceedings approximated 400,000 shares.

Fears that Stalingrad would be unable to hold out against fresh Nazi assaults inspired a little more profit taking on last week's bulge but, in most cases, this was absorbed without a great deal of unsettlement. Inflation psychology remained as an anti-selling argument in the face of an anticipated compromise in Congress on wage-price legislation.

Possible defeat of the farm bloc in its parity campaign caused a slip-up in major commodities although hogs soared to new 22-year tops.

In the share section Santa Fe hit its best level in five years but eventually receded. Ahead at intervals were Canadian Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Yellow Truck and General Electric.

Dome Mines and Homestake Mining dropped 1 to more than 2 points. Backward at times were N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Chrysler, General Motors, Kennecott, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Consolidated Edison, Public Service of N. J. and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Humble Oil was a soft spot in the curb and minor declines were posted for Lake Shore, Mesabi Iron and Creole Petroleum. Among intermittent gainers were Republic Aviation, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Phoenix Securities.

Bonds Uneven

Bonds registered generally narrow and uneven price changes in a quieter session today. Nearly all corporate divisions were irregular in the final hour.

Among carriers, Northwestern 6½s lost a point while the convertibles were about steady. St. Paul adjustment 5s dipped, along with Lehigh Valley 4s, Soo Line consolidates, New York Central 4½s and several issues of Missouri Pacific.

A shade higher were Monon 5s, Southern Pacific 4s, Southern Railway General 4s, and several obligations of the St. Louis San Francisco. National Dairy 3¼s were active and a bit lower. Cuba railroad certificates 5s added nearly 4 on a single sale.

'People's Lobby' To Oppose Other Lobbies Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The formation of a "people's lobby" to oppose the farmer's lobby and all the other "special interest" lobbies of Washington was under discussion here today by the New York chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild, having been proposed at a conference on taxation and inflation assembled under the guild's auspices at the Commodore Hotel Sept. 26.

By resolution the conference, attended by 150 representatives of civic groups, tenants, consumers and labor unions, placed the blame for the present parity levels in Congress directly on "a coalition of big-farmer lobbyists and certain big business interests."

When Isadore Blumberg of the Transport Workers Union declared from the floor that "the farmers' lobby and the big business lobby and all the other united lobbies in Washington should be opposed by a people's lobby, it was voted by acclamation that the lawyers guild should examine the possibility of organizing such a group. Organization, it was said, would depend upon how many volunteers communicated with the guild's New York office, 16 East Forty First Street.

Wheat, Rye Prices Decline in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Selling inspired by Washington reports about the status of price control legislation lowered wheat prices more than a cent a bushel and rye 2 cents today. Other grains also declined.

Brokers attributed most of the selling to a report that government loan rates on wheat and corn might not be raised from present levels under pending legislation. Indications that no change is to be made in computing farm parity for the purpose of price control also induced selling. They said recent buying had been based partly on belief that loan rates and parity calculations might be changed.

Market Shows Firm Tone in London

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The stock market displayed a firm tone at the close today.

British funds were maintained throughout. Indian bonds attracted support in the foreign division. Industrial shares added moderate new gains but there was some profit selling near the close. Home rails ended ⅛ to ¾ of a point higher. Oils showed gains on more active dealings while kaffirs were irregular. Coppers were firm.

Steel Output Continues At 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steelmaking operations held at 98 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Increasing concern," continues the report, "is being manifested by the War Production Board over prospects for next winter's scrap supply. Conservation division has set 7,000,000 tons as necessary reserve inventory at the end of the year to assure uninterrupted steel production at capacity through the cold months.

Much Scrap Needed

"To attain this objective the salvage campaign is being intensified and scrap is being dragged out from many hidden sources. At present the flow is little more than sufficient to maintain steel output at the current high rate.

"An encouraging feature is the rise in monthly receipts by consumer plants, increasing from 1,869,000 tons in January to 2,400,000 tons in July, although requirements for steelmaking have been consuming this increased volume from month to month.

"While heavy pressure continues for sheared plates October allocations point to easing demand for strip plate and some mills will be able to devote more tonnage to sheets than for some time. This shift indicates that pressing requirements are being met and stocks built up to a safe working margin.

Reduced Allocations

"Buying is light, except for government requirements, and the tight situation is due in part to reduced allocations of semifinished steel. In some cases sheet mills are operating considerably below capacity for this reason. Considerable sheet tonnage is on order for use in fabricating landing field mesh.

"Tonnage on mill books is almost exclusively in top ratings and some producers have more difficulty in meeting sheet deliveries than in plates. Government requirements, formerly almost exclusively in heavier gages, now have broadened to include nearly all specifications, even to cold-rolled electrical sheets.

"Little change is noted in the pig iron situation. Sufficient iron is being supplied for all essential needs and melters in nearly all cases are pleased with distribution. Output is being increased steadily and time lost for relining is being cut materially."

Labor Shortage Threat in Iron Ore Mines Held Ominous

PITTSBURGH (AP)—M. D. Harbaugh, Cleveland industrialist, told the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers that the threat of a labor shortage in the iron ore industry "is ominous" and "it is just a question of time until production suffers."

Mr. Harbaugh, vice-president of the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association's annual meeting that the factors involved are "the lure of higher wages and other attractions held out to the miners by other industries and war construction jobs unhampered by price ceilings, together with losses from the draft and enlistments."

"The operators are very apprehensive that these mines may soon be up against the same labor problem that already has reduced output of vital non-ferrous metals in many western districts," he said.

Since the beginning of 1941, Mr. Harbaugh said, more than a score of new blast furnaces have been built, are under construction or authorized to be completed before the end of next year. Several of these are in areas depending upon southern and western ores but the others are all dependent on eastern and Lake Superior ores, mainly the latter.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has eased its priority regulations to help assure iron and steel producers adequate maintenance, repair and operating supplies during the fourth quarter of the year.

WPB told the iron and steel producers they could accept these supplies in excess of amounts already authorized in order to maintain maximum production.

It was made clear that the authorization was on a trial basis.

In a telegram to the producers, Ernest C. Kanzler, WPB's director general for operations, said WPB recognized the fact that steel mill production must be maintained at the highest level and in order to do this materials for upkeep must be made available.

Reserve Withdrawals for U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury asked Federal Reserve banks to notify depositaries in their districts that it would withdraw a total of $123,000,000 for deposit to the credit of the United States Treasurer on Sept. 29. The amounts to be called from the various Federal Reserve districts are: Boston $7,000,000, New York $61,900,000, Philadelphia, $2,800,000, Cleveland $3,200,000, Richmond $2,300,000, Atlanta $3,500,000, Chicago $31,300,000, St. Louis $3,600,000, Minneapolis $1,400,000, Kansas City $1,800,000, Dallas $2,800,000, and San Francisco $4,800,000.

Amends Utility Service Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board issued an order authorizing utilities to make either gas or electric service connection for operations of a range without obtaining special authorization. It amended a previous order which prohibited a utility to make extensions for a new consumer unless the dwelling was wired or piped and ready for service prior to July 1, 1942, or in the case of a new house where the foundation was completed prior to July 1, 1942.

Exchange Seat up $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat has been arranged at $23,000, a rise of $2,000 over the previous sale a few days ago. Membership prices ranged between $23,000 and $17,800 so far this year.

Stock quotations are from the Associated Press. Abbreviations: Ac—Accumulative; Cm—Cumulative; Cv—Convertible; Ex—Ex-dividend; Ex-r—Ex-rights; Ex-s—Ex-stock dividend; Ld—Liquidating dividend; Nd—New; Pf—Preferred; Rt—Rights; Sd—Stock dividend; Wd—When distributed; Wi—When issued; Wt—Warrants; x—Ex-dividend; xr—Ex-rights; xs—Ex-stock dividend; xw—Without warrants; y—Ex-dividend and ex-rights; z—Sales in full.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
48¾	39	Adam Sil (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23¾	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23	23	23	— ½
13⅞	10	Addressing (1)	5	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	4	35½	35	35½	+ ½
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	19	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Allegany Co	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf 3a	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6	3½	Allgh pf$3Con	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
17	9½	Allegh pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22¼	16	Allegh L $1.20a	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Sep 28
5½	3¼	Allen Ind (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	133½	133½	133½	+ ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	
15¾	11⅞	Allied Mi ¾a	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	Sep 26
6½	4	Allied St .45a	9	6	6	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	71½	71½	71½	Sep 24
30¼	22	Allis-C M ¾a	6	24½	24	24½	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 24
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½f	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
61¾	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	61¾	61¼	61¾	
23¾	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep 26
48¾	25¾	Am Airl 1½g	3	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Am B N (.40e)	9	7	7¾	8	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Am Bosch ¼a	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33	23	Am Br Sh .95a	4	26¼	26	26	— ½
2¼	1½	Am Cable & R	8	2½	2	2	— ⅛
70½	56¾	Am Can (3)	9	67	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
171¾	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	171¼	172	+ ¼
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	6	24¾	24½	24¾	— ¼
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	3	60	60	60	—1
20½	16	Am Ch&Ch1½e	1	18½	18¼	18¼	Sep 26
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	Sep 16
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	88	88	88	Sep 25
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 23
22¼	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	6	15½	15¼	15¼	Sep 25
11¼	8¾	Am Distill	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1	⅛	Am Ecaus Till	3	1	1	1	Sep 25
6	3¼	Am Encaus 1a	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16½	Am Expt 1½e	1	20	20	20	
		Am & For Pow	4	1½	1¼	1½	
36¾	16¼	Am FPdpf .90k	6	34¼	34½	34¼	— ¾
40½	18⅞	AFPS7pf1.05k	7	39	39	39	— ½
5½	1¾	Am & F P 2pf	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ½
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	5	29	29	29	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
36	32½	Am HL pf (3)	7	32½	32½	32½	Sep 24
50	36½	Am Home 2.40	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
34	25	Am Ice pf	2	32½	32	32	Sep 23
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep 25
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼4e	6	79	79	79	—1
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	5	12	12	12	
6¼	4	Am M & Met	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	11	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ½
	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	2	¾	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
26¼	15¼	APLS6p3¾k	2	19¼	19	19¼	— ¼
22	12½	APLS5p2.81k	4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
5⅛	3¾	Am R&S .15e	58	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
10¼	6¾	Am Sant ⅓e	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	
40	35½	Am Smelt (2)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	141	140½	140½	— ½
35	29	Am Snuff 2.80e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1⅓	6	18¾	18½	18½	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 26
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Sep 24
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17½	17½	17½	
97¼	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	88	87	88	
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22½	22½	22¼	Sep 25
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	19	119¼	118¼	118¼	— ¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	7	41½	40⅞	41	— ⅜
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	9	44	43½	43½	— ¼
143¾	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	132	132	132	+ ½
6	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	15	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
28½	22	Am Visc 1¾e	13	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	115½	115½	115¾	Sep 21
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	13	2½	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 23
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 26
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4a	2	57⅜	57½	57⅜	— ⅜
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	4½	4	4	
50	38¾	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 16
28⅝	22½	Anaconn (1¾e)	11	26¼	26	26	
17	12½	Anchor H .30e	6	16½	16¼	16½	
10	7½	Andes Cop ¾e	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 25
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 17
35	27¾	Arch-D-M1½e	1	34	33	34	Sep 26
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	2	102½	102½	102¾	— ⅝
4½	2½	Armour (1)	11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	2	45	45	45¼	Sep 17
66	43	Arm Ill pf	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 17
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	4	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¾
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	2	6½	6½	6½	Sep 22
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Sep 11
6¼	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 26
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	70	70	70	+1½
83	53	ADG2pf1634k	1	70	70	70	Sep 23
27⅛	20	Associates I 2	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Sep 16
46⅜	27½	Atchison 3½e	41	46¾	45⅞	46¾	+1⅛
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	1	69	69	69	+ ⅛
31	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	14	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	2	24½	23¾	24½	Sep 24
45½	33	AG&WIpf2¼e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	8	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Sep 25
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅓e	4	6½	6½	6½	
50⅛	46¾	Atlas Cp 3	6	48	48	48	— ¼
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	2	53½	53¾	53¾	+1⅜
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ⅛e	2	7½	7½	7½	Sep 15
2⅛	1¼	Austin Nichols	4	2	2	2	Sep 23
4½	2¾	Avist Cp .10e	10	3½	3½	3½	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10¾	6¾	Barber Asphalt	5	10¾	10½	10½	Sep 26
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 26
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	Bath Ir Wk 1a	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 26
21¾	15½	Bayuk C 1¼e	2	19½	19½	19½	Sep 26
25¾	20	Beat Creas 1a	2	25	24½	25	+ ¼
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	Sep 23
8¼	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	6	14¼	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	16	34½	34	34¼	
14½	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
24½	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	14	56½	55¾	56¼	+ ½
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110	110	110	+ ¾
24¾	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	24½	24½	24½	Sep 26
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	2	17	16⅞	17	
7¾	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	3	12½	12¼	12½	Sep 25
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1a	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
35½	25	Bohn A&S (2)	5	35¼	35	35¼	Sep 25
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 25
21½	18½	Borden Co .90e	9	21½	21¼	21¼	
26¼	19¾	Borg-Warn 1.60	12	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	BoscomAlbans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 26
30⅜	25	Bower Roll 2a	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
20	15	Bowing C ½e	1	20	20	20	Sep 24
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
30	26	Briggs&Str (3)	2	30	30	30	Sep 24
43	30	Bristol-M1¼e	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep 26
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 19
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	9	9	9	Sep 26
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Sep 17
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40a	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7½	5¾	Budd Wh1½e0	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	1	13	13	13	+ ½
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	Sep 26
26	19½	Bulova Watch(2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
19¼	14⅞	Burlin Mi 1.40	3	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burlng pf 2¾	2	54½	54	54½	+ ¼
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	2	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	1	5	5	5	Sep 25
21½	19¾	Butler pf 1½	4	20½	20½	20½	— ½
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	7	7	7	
15½	10	Byron Jt'k ¾e	1	13¾	13½	13¾	— ¼

C

19¾	16½	CalW Pk 1½	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep 25
51¾	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 13
1¼	½	Calotype 2-Ld	3	¾	⅞	⅞	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	10	6¾	6¾	6½	+ ¼
15½	11½	Camb Wy ¾e	1	15	15	15	
12⅞	9¼	Canada Dr .60	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 26
5¼	3¾	Canadian Pac	61	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
37½	29¼	Canoe Mills 2	1	32	32	32	Sep 17
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 25
27¼	22½	Carpen S 1¼e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Sep 26
3	2¼	Carrier-C .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 23
72	54¾	Case (J.I)(7g)	3	67	66½	66½	Sep 25
42	30	Catapult Tr 2	4	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1¼e	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ⅗e	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
25½	14	Cent Aq 1.80a	3	16⅞	16½	16½	Sep 25
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3½	1⅜	Cent RR ⅔	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 28
18	11	CerTeed Pr 1a	1	13	13	13	Sep 25
3	2	Century Rib M	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 9
34	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	34½	34	34	
3½	1⅜	Certain-teed Prod	28	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt 2½e	4	16	16	16	Sep 23
7	4½	Champ Pa ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 24
9¼	8½	Chance Vt .60a	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
43	30	Bristol-M1¼e	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep 26
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 19
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	9	9	9	Sep 26
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Sep 17
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40a	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7½	5¾	Budd Wh1½e0	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	1	13	13	13	+ ½
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	Sep 26
26	19½	Bulova Watch(2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
19¼	14⅞	Burlin Mi 1.40	3	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burlng pf 2¾	2	54½	54	54½	+ ¼
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	2	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	1	5	5	5	Sep 25
21½	19¾	Butler pf 1½	4	20½	20½	20½	— ½
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	7	7	7	
15½	10	Byron Jt'k ¾e	1	13¾	13½	13¾	— ¼

C

19¾	16½	CalW Pk 1½	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep 25
51¾	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 13
1¼	½	Calotype 2-Ld	3	¾	⅞	⅞	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	10	6¾	6¾	6½	+ ¼
15½	11½	Camb Wy ¾e	1	15	15	15	
12⅞	9¼	Canada Dr .60	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 26
5¼	3¾	Canadian Pac	61	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
37½	29¼	Canoe Mills 2	1	32	32	32	Sep 17
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 25
27¼	22½	Carpen S 1¼e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Sep 26
3	2¼	Carrier-C .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 23
72	54¾	Case (J.I)(7g)	3	67	66½	66½	Sep 25
42	30	Catapult Tr 2	4	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1¼e	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ⅗e	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
25½	14	Cent Aq 1.80a	3	16⅞	16½	16½	Sep 25
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3½	1⅜	Cent RR ⅔	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 28
18	11	CerTeed Pr 1a	1	13	13	13	Sep 25
3	2	Century Rib M	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 9
34	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	34½	34	34	
3½	1⅜	Certain-teed Prod	28	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt 2½e	4	16	16	16	Sep 23
7	4½	Champ Pa ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 24
9¼	8½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Consumer Sales Backlog Seen Built Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—If peace came tomorrow, Americans immediately would want $5,000,000,000 worth of automobiles, washing machines, radios, refrigerators, improvements and new homes—and, what's more, would have the money.

The United States Chamber of Commerce made this estimate, explaining it was based on a national survey of family needs which would be revised from time to time to provide an up-to-date forecast of the postwar market.

The Chamber said its first survey showed that if the war ended now the demand during the first six months would include: 2,100,000 automobiles, 1,500,000 mechanical refrigerators, 1,200,000 washing machines, 1,200,000 radios, 1,200,000 items of furniture, 900,000 electric irons, 600,000 sewing machines, 900,000 new houses.

In addition, 3.4 of every 10 home owners plan to make repairs and improvements and six of every 10 farmers plan to build or repair outbuildings, barns, fences and tenant houses.

The survey showed that 56 per cent of the families now are saving money and that 19 per cent are saving for a specific postwar purchase.

However, the Chamber reported that most people are not counting on paying cash. It added that "installment buying will continue to be a major factor in large consumer purchases."

Questioned about their views on the postwar employment outlook, about 50 per cent expressed the belief there would be plenty of jobs, while 38 per cent looked for serious unemployment. Seventeen per cent of the people believed that the country's factories would be able to supply consumer demand within the first six months after the war.

As for purchasing power, 30 per cent of the families said they were better off than before the war, 27 per cent said they were not as well off, and 43 per cent saw no change.

Canada Has Enough Wheat to Meet All NormalRequirements

OTTAWA (CP)—When Canada has harvested her crop this year she will have enough wheat on hand to meet her normal requirements of this product for human food for 20 years, officials estimated.

When the new crop, estimated at 615,243,000 bushels, has been garnered it will be added to a carryover of about 400,000,000 bushels from previous crops to make a total of at least 1,000,000,000 bushels. Annual domestic consumption of wheat for food has been running about 50,000,000 bushels annually.

When the 1942 production of other grains was considered in addition to wheat, officials said Canada could be looked on as a land flowing with milk and honey in comparison with other countries where there is limitation in the supplies of essential foods.

Profit Data Show Railroads in Lead

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporation earnings reports issued this week, showing profits per share of common stock, include:

Six months ended June 30

	1942	1941
Stewart Warner	.60	.81
Chicago Yellow Cab	.71	.73

Eight months ended Aug. 31

R.G.LeTourneau Inc	$3.13	$4.16
Texas & Pac. Ry	2.71	2.75
Comwith & Sou. Corp.	4.13 (pfd)	5.05 (pfd)
Union Pacific Ry	10.10	3.65

Current Business Statistics

Sept. 28, 1942

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:			
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Sep 19	§§130.6	131.3	119.4
Production:			
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Sep 19	1883	x2093	1735
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Sep 19	3936	3902	4074
Electric power, mil. kwh	Sep 19	3757	x3883	3273
Steel, p. c of capacity†	Sep 26	97.3	96.2	96.9
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Sep 19	903	815	908
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Sep 19	137	128	131
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Sep 23	4314	3932	3229
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Sep 23	3836	3605	3131
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Sep 23	2881	3857	2279
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol	Sep 23	2030	3040	5202
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Sep 16	¢317	¢252	6362
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Sep 16	28083	27650	24375
Investments, mil. dol.	Sep 16	24045	23090	18181
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Sep 25	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Sep 25	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c	Sep 25	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Sep 25	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Sep 25	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Sep 23	13519	13440	10070
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Sep 25	4.04	4.04	4.03⅜
Failures, commercial, number	Sep 17	117	109	180
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Sep 23	22780	22747	22749
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.§	Sep 26	64.7	64.4	61.4
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.§	Sep 25	*2.04	*2.04	1.94
Stock averages, dol.§	Sep 26	37.2	37.0	42.0
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Sep 26	3301	3081	2319
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 comm.), 1926 = 100	Sep 19	§§99.3	§§99.2	91.3
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Sep 19	107.1	107.2	91.3
Foods, 1926 = 100	Sep 19	102.0	101.8	89.5
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1926 = 100	Sep 25	160.4	160.4	138.5
Controlled (20 comm.), Aug., 1926 = 100	Sep 25	161.2	161.2	138.0
Uncontrolled (8 comm.), Aug., 1926 = 100	Sep 25	156.0	156.2	138.8
Copper, elec., spot, N. Y., ¢ per lb.**	Sep 25	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ½ staple, ¢ per lb.††	Sep 26	.187	.187	.164
Hides, cow, ht. nat. asstr. Chi., ¢ p. lb**	Sep 25	.155*	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Sep 23	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., ¢ p. lb**	Sep 25	.037	.037	.037
Wheat, No 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., ¢ p. bu	Sep 25	1.221	1.198	1.136
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., ¢ per lb**	Sep 25	§§1.303	§§1.316	§§1.309

*Daily average †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941 ‡Federal Reserve Board index §Free rate ¦Compiled by Associated Press †Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 15 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. §§Nominal. §Preliminary. ¹Old New Issues. xRevised.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2¾ 3½s 46-44	103.2	103.2	103.2
10 3½s 55-52	106.6	106.6	106.6

New York City Bond

3 3s 60	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	89¼	89⅛	89¼
1 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	71½	71½	71½
4 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 Am & For P 5s 2030	74¼	74	74
3 AmICChem 5½s 49	104	103½	103½
2 Am Int 5½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108	108	108
1 Am T & T 3¼ 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
26 Am T & T 3s 56	107	107	107
1 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
2 Am T Fdr cv 50	105½	103½	105½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 Arm Del 4s 58	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝
5 AT&SF 4s 1909-44	104	104	104
6 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 AC Line 1st 4s 53	83⅞	83½	83⅞
13 AC Line cll 4s 52	72	71⅝	71⅞
4 AC Line 4½s 64	63¼	63	63¼
9 AC Line 5s 45			
	102 25-32	102 25-32	102 25-32
8 B&O 1st mtg 4S st	59¾	59½	59¾
26 B&O 5S st A	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
20 B&O cv 4s 60	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
15 B&O cv 6S st	24½	24	24
16 B&O 4s 48	58⅜	57½	57½
24 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51 st	49¾	48¾	48¾
4 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	128¾	128½	128¾
1 Beth Bond Loan 3½s 50	99	99	99
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	102½	102½	102½
4 Beth Stl 3s 60	100	100	100
5 Boston & Me 5s 67	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Boston & Me 4½s 70	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
2 Boston & Me 4s 60	7¾	7¾	7¾
13 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	26	24½	24½
3 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	102⅝	102⅝
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	82	82	82
3 Buf R&P 5T st	36½	36½	36½
5 Bur CR&No 5s 34	10½	10½	10½
28 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	10¾	10½	10¾
3 Bush Term 5s 55	59⅝	59	59⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69	108	108	108
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	112	112	112
10 Can Nor 4½s 46	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 54	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝
8 Can Pac 4½s 60	99½	99½	99½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	88	88	88
2 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70¾
6 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95¾	95⅛	95⅜
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7	7	7
16 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7	7	7
14 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	19½	19¼	19½
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	63¼	63¼	63¼
10 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71⅛	70½	70½
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅛	56	56¼
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 reg	79½	79½	79½
3 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	73½	73¼	73¼
18 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	19½	19½	19½
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Champion P&P 4¾s 50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	104	103¾	104
18 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22¾	22⅝	22¾
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
18 CBQ 4½s 77	67⅞	67	67⅝
1 CB&Q 4s III 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
11 CB&Q 3½s III 49	93	93	93
1 Chi & RI inc 97	31¾	31½	31⅝
6 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66¼	65¾	66
10 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	67¼	67¼	67¼
21 Chi I&L 5s 47	31	30½	31
137 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	17	16⅞	17
172 CMSP&P cv 5s 2000	4¼	4	4⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s 89 P	43½	43½	43½
6 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	43½	43¼	43¼
17 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43⅜	43	43
11 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	41½	41½	41½
16 Chi &NW 6½s 36	40½	40	40
8 Chi &NW rfg 4s 2037	23¾	23½	23½
59 Chi &NW gn 5s 87	34¼	34	34¼
31 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	33¾	33⅝	33¾
76 Chi &NW cv 4¾s 49	3¾	3½	3¾
18 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23¼	23¼	23¼
32 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	23¼	23	23
100 Chi&cNW 4s 87	34¼	34⅛	34⅛
4 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	33¼	33¼	33¼
94 CRI&P 4½s 52A	18	17⅞	18
3 CRI&P 4½s 52A reg	17½	17½	17½
32 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4⅞	4½	4½
132 CRI&P 5s 34	30	29¾	30
19 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	27½	27½	27½
168 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	17⅛	16¾	17
4 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96	96	95¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	41¾	41¾	41¾
6 CCC&St L 4½s 77	46⅞	46¾	46⅞
5 Clev Elec Ill 5s 70	1017	107	107
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	68¾	68¾	68¾
9 Clev Un Term 5s 73	68½	68½	68½
11 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	61½	61	61½
3 Col P&L 5s 70	85	85	85
34 Col&So 4½s 57	26⅞	26½	26⅝
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91¾	91¾	91¾
122 Columbia G 5s 1961	86½	85¾	86
1 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Comi Mack inc 69ww	25	25	25
3 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109½
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s 69	108½	108½	108½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	30¾	30¾	30¾
4 Cuba RR 5s 52	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
9 Cuba RR 5s 52 Ret	32	31¾	32
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅞	58⅝	58½
1 D&RG 4½s 36	21½	21½	21½
117 D&R G 4s 36	21¼	20⅞	21¼
2 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
15 D&RG West 5s 78	18¾	18¼	18¼
5 Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	108½	108½	108½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110	110
5 Elgin Joliet&E 3½s 70	104	104	104
15 Erie 4½s 2015	54	53⅞	54
12 Erie 4s 95	92	91¾	91¾
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97½	97½	97½
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	17	17	17
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	¼	¼	¼
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
3 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	31¾	31¾	31¾
3 GtNor Ry 5½s 52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82	81⅝	81⅝
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96½	96	96½
15 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Gulf M&Oh Inc 2015	53½	53½	53½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	86	86	86
8 Hudson Coal 5s62A	43½	43¼	43¼
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	119	119	119
17 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	46⅝	46⅝
5 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	20	20	20
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44½	44½	44½
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	52	51½	51½
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	48¾	48	48
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¼	47	47¼
17 Ill Cen 4½s 66	45	44½	44⅞
15 Ill Cen 5s 55	55½	55⅜	55½
5 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	57	57	57
16 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44	44	44
9 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	50¼	50¼	50¼
36 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49¾	49¾
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45½	44¾	45
3 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	31	31	31

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	71	70⅝	70⅝
4 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	71	71	71
2 Argentine 4½s 48	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Belgium 7s 55	89½	89½	89½
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	21½	21½	21½
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 Buen A 6½s 57	83¾	82¾	83½
9 Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Canada 4s 60	104½	104½	104½
1 Canada 3½s 61	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
25 Canada 5s 67	99½	98	99
8 Chile 6s 60 asd	13½	13½	13½
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14½	14½	14½
13 Chile 6s 62 asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	14½	14½	14½
7 Chilean Mun 7s asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	48	48	48
12 Colomb 3s 70	25	25	25
1 Denmark 4s 62	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Denmark 4½s 62	47	47	47
33 Para Pict 4s 58	99½	99½	99½
5 Parmelee T 6s 44	46½	46½	46½
9 Peru Cn 4s 63	103	103	103
20 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101	101	101
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105⅞	105⅞	106⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s 58	108½	108½	108½
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 70	90½	90	90
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97	97	97
4 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97	96½	97
1 Pen RR 4s 43	101½	101½	101½
5 Pen RR 3½s 70	89½	89½	89½
8 Penn RR 3½s 52	99¾	99¼	99¾
19 Peo CG&C 1st 5s 47	112	111¾	111¾
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	44	44	44
11 Pere Marq 5s 56	71½	71¼	71½
8 Pere Marq 4½s 80	59¾	59¾	59¾
7 Phil Bal & W 4½s 81D	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¾	111¾	111¾
33 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	10½	10⅜	10⅜
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	102	102	102
1 PCC &StL 5s 75 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pitc Coke & Ir 4½s 52	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
3 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86½	86½	86½
5 Prov Sec 4s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
8 Readg 4½s 97 A	76½	76½	76½
10 Readg 4½s 97 B	76½	76	76
10 Dedg Jer Cen 4s 51	80½	80	80½
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Republic Steeel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
16 Rio Gr W cll 4s 49	28	28	28
5 RI Ark & Laf 4½s 34	16¾	16¾	16¾
9 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	9	8½	9
9 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	76⅞	76¾	76¾
107 St LSF 5s 50 B	24	23¾	24
11 St LSF 5s 50 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
388 St LSF 4½s 78	22¼	21¼	22¼
33 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	21½	20¾	21½
262 St LSF 4s 50 A	21½	20⅝	20⅝
24 St LSF 4s 50A ct	20¾	20	20¾
5 St LSW 5s 52	53¾	53¾	53¾
38 St LSW rfg 5s 90	34¾	34	34¾
1 St LSW 1st 4s 89	43	43	43
30 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	76¾	76½	76½
55 StP&KC2dM 1 4½s 41	13	12¾	13
135 Seab AL cn 4s 45	12¼	11½	12
14 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	11¾	11½	11¾
10 Sea AL a] 5s 49	3½	3½	3½
28 Sea AL 4s 50 ct	22¼	22	22
25 Sea AL rfg 4s 50	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	8½	8½	8½
7 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
5 Silesian-Am 7s 41	40	40	40
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	102	102	102
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
15 So Bell T&T 3½s 79	106	106	106
1 So Cal Pow 6s 47	103	103	103
32 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¾	53	53
39 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53	52½	53
22 So Pac 4½s 69	53½	52¾	53
47 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70½	70¼	70⅝
50 So Pac cll 4s 49	70	69	69½
6 So Pac 3½s 46	92½	92½	92½
29 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¼	55	55
1 SoPacSPTer 4s 50	86¼	86¼	86¼
13 South Ry 4½s 56	91½	91½	91½
18 South Ry 6s 56	88	87½	87½
12 South Ry cn 5s 94	93¾	92¼	92¼
39 South Ry gen 4s 56	67½	67¼	67¼
7 So Ry 4s S L 81	89¾	89¼	89¼
8 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	108	108	108
7 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109	109	109
8 Superior Oil 3½s 51	102¾	102¾	102¾
34 Texarkr&FtSm5½s 50	88	87¾	88
3 Aex&P 1st 5s 2000	100¾	100¾	100¾
23 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	64½	64	64
3 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	64½	64½	64½
32 Third Ave a] 5s 60	19¾	19½	19¾
8 Third Ave 4s 60	50	50	50
11 T St LeW 4s 50	90½	90½	90½
1 Un El Mo 3½s 71	111	111	111
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 52	99¾	99½	99½
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 63	83½	83½	83½
7 Unit Drug 5s 52	97	96¾	96¾
1 US Steel 2.55s 54	101	101	101
8 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	98½	98¾	98¾
27 Wabash 4½s 91	23½	21¾	22
30 Wabash 4s 81	40¾	40	40¾
13 Wabash 4s 71	25½	25¼	25½
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	33¾	33¾	33¾
16 West Shores 4s 2361	46¾	46¼	46¾
1 Westch Lt 5s 50	110	110	110
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	94¾	94¾	94¾
22 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	26½	25¾	26
46 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
13 Western Un 5s 51	85½	85½	85½
8 Western Un q5s 60	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84¾	84¾
19 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	103½	103½	104½
84 Wis Cen 4s 49	50¼	49	49
15 Wis Cen 4s 84D 36	17½	17	17
5 Young S&T 3½s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market came to life with a rush last week. In fact, on Thursday volume was the highest for any trading day in the entire year to date, and the averages penetrated through the recent ceilings to the highest levels since late Spring. Evidently, as this column suspected last week, they were knocking at a ceiling, and last week they definitely broke through.

Action was the more favorable since it was no longer preponderantly in the low-priced shares but included most of the leaders. Another favorable sign was the fact that the strength was in both the rails and the industrials.

The railroad shares are now in a little boomlet all their own. It was slowly on the way the previous week, but was accelerated last week when Southern Railway resumed the dividends on its preferred, and the Street began to feel that Southern Pacific might follow suit shortly. Atchison went to a new five-year high.

Reasons for Rail Strength

Strength in the rails seemed due to the excellent August earnings statements, added to good earnings statements for the year; to the remarkable job being done by the roads in handling the war business, in contrast to the breakdown of 1917; and perhaps also to the relief accorded to the reorganization rails by the McLauchlin bill, which last week passed the Senate Commerce Committee in nearly the same form as it passed the House. The rise was stemmed only briefly by request of the non-operating brotherhoods for a wage increase estimated, if granted in toto, to cost the carriers around $300,000,000 to $325,000,000.

Two immediate reasons were given for strength in the industrials—the resistance of the Russians at Stalingrad, and the course of the inflation-control bill in Congress, which so far is inflationary rather than anti-inflationary. Neither of these, however, seems a very impressive explanation. A more valid and more fundamental reason is probable.

Force-feed operation of the economy now seems probable for several years, regardless of whether the war ends tomorrow or five years from now. This means, for the industrial leaders and for innumerable small companies, capacity operations for several years (or nothing). And this in turn means a continuance of current high gross earnings rates, as unit overhead costs are down to the minimum and will stay there.

Taxes Seem Near Peak

Corporate taxes will take the bulk of these earnings, but stock prices are already adjusted to this. The point of importance about corporate taxes is that they have probably hit their peaks in current schedules now under consideration. They cannot go much further without widespread destruction of going financial setups. They are, after all adjustments, about as high as those of the other major belligerents.

Moreover, the current Washington fight over price control is probably bullish in a novel and reverse sense. It is not bullish that Congress is out of hand and unwilling, due to the fact that it is riddled with pressure groups, to perform its task. It is bullish that the task of effecting a real ceiling over raw materials and wages is due soon to be achieved either by the President or by Congress under pressure or after the elections.

In other words, modern "inflation" is bearish on corporate earnings, because it works through rising costs and rising wages. It is control that is bullish. Why, ought to be obvious by now. Price squeezes and rising wages are the chief threats to corporate earnings. Price control will at least mitigate their terrors.

Thus, all in all, it looks possible that at long last the great bear market that began in 1936 may have come to an end, or be nearing it. In this connection the London bear market ended about nine months after Britain was plunged into war. It is now nearly ten months since the United States was similarly engulfed.

Rationing Takes Precedence

Meantime it looks as though rationing is to supersede the cost of living as the major concern of the American civilian. The furore in Congress about price control looks like the end of a chapter, with the rear-guard action of the farm bloc likely to turn out to have been the beginning of the end. On the other hand, rationing news comes thick and fast. OPA announces an all-purpose ration book and a ration-banking experiment. Meat rationing is now common news, along with fuel rationing in 30 eastern states, and gasoline rationing for the entire nation. Obviously these are only the beginnings.

With the grocers figuring on a 15 to 25 per cent cut in the physical volume of business they will do next year below this year, and with other retailers pessimistic about the volume of business they will be able to do, all signs point to a multiplication of rationing cards in coming months as the United States at last goes on a real war economy for the duration and perhaps even longer.

All manner of news is coming out of the price squeeze in the food trades—which incidentally itself illustrates how in modern political economy inflation has been switched around so that it hurts instead of helps the entrepreneur. In the old days it was the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker who coined money out of a rising price level. This time it has impoverished them.

Now the Government is to allocate the movement of canned goods, on which there has been the greatest squeeze. OPA is going to permit different mark-ups for different commodities and for different outlets, with chains and supers, naturally, getting smaller permitted mark-ups than the independents who customarily deliver and extend credit. A subsidy is to be granted on the movement of vegetable oils, and there is even talk of a giant government buying-and-selling program.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	123	127
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49⅝	51⅝
Aetna Life (1.40a)	27¾	29¼
Agricultural (3a)	65¼	68¼
American Alliance (1a)	30⅞	31⅞
American Equitable (1)	15⅞	17⅜
American Ins Newark (½a)	12¾	13½
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	42¾	44¾
American Reserve	9¾	10¾
American Surety (2½)	50½	52½
Baltimore-American (.30a)	6½	7½
Bank & Ship (2ffe)	69¾	73¾
Boston (16a)	500

Commerce and Finance

Utilities Ordered Not to Pass On War Taxes to Consumers

Business and Industry

WPB Improves Faltering Flow Of War Goods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—In a major reorganization which got no heralding save his pledge to "get tough," chairman Donald M. Nelson was well advanced today in efforts to liquidate two major war production board problems—the faltering flow of materials and friction with the armed services.

From high WPB sources it was learned that Mr. Nelson has ordered a wide-open throttle in the transition from priorities to allocations in covering the flow of scarce materials into war plants.

By transplanting Ferdinand Eberstadt, head of the Army-Navy Munitions Board, to his right hand as vice-chairman of WPB, Mr. Nelson served notice that any conflict between WPB and military officials might be considered "a dead duck," in the words of one official, who may not be quoted by name.

Instructions have issued from Mr. Nelson's office to replace the priority system—now, in its refined form, The Production Requirements Plan or "PRP"—as rapidly as possible with an allocation system which will give each manufacturer his slice of the materials pie along with his war contract.

All but about 20 per cent of production will be under this pattern when the transition is complete.

This means in effect that PRP is being discarded even before it gets a full-dress trial, for the plan was not due to become fully effective until Oct. 1.

Close associates of Mr. Nelson reported that he never was sold on PRP, realizing it would perpetuate much of the old scramble for materials that undermined the priority system in mid-summer, but that he was hampered in installing firmer control by the fact that no one knew exactly how much of every material was needed by each of the claimants for materials.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 214
A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable November 2, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1942.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.
Boston, September 22, 1942.

IRA PLATKY, INC.
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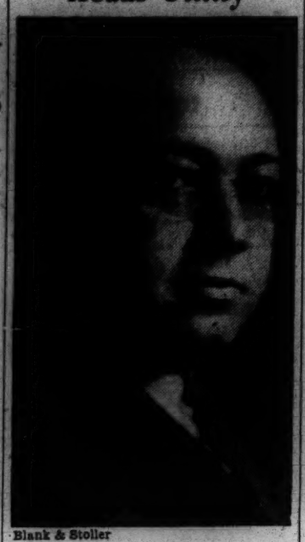
Heads Utility



Blank & Stoller

Earle J. Machold

Elected president and a director of Niagara Hudson Power Corp., succeeding the late Alfred H. Schoellkopf. Mr. Machold has been closely identified with the operations of the Niagara Hudson System for the last 12 years as counsel for the companies.

Small Firms Get $6,000,000 Contracts For War Material

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army has ordered a large number of incendiary bombs of an entirely new type, the War Production Board disclosed in recounting the activities of its smaller war plants division in obtaining work for small companies. No details of the bombs were given.

The bombs required new tooling throughout and "there was no reason why these contracts could not be placed with firms who had never done this sort of work before," said a statement by Frank Smith, head of the division's engineering section.

Accordingly two orders of about equal size, totaling about $4,500,000, were placed in Providence, R. I., and Louisville, Ky., with firms which were not identified. The prime contractors were not equipped to make the parts but half a dozen small shops were found in their vicinities to whom this work was subcontracted.

Mr. Smith also related that a $1,500,000 contract for Navy gasoline pumps had been let through the division's efforts to an Oklahoma firm which had been making equipment for public service corporations and whose business had been seriously hit by the war. This firm is using 20 subcontractors in the vicinity.

"Although this is only a drop in the bucket compared with what we expect to be able to do," Mr. Smith continued, "we are glad of this opportunity to make a start. It demonstrates the fact that we are getting co-operation from the procurement officers."

Utilities Told To Absorb War Tax Increases

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Federal Power Commission took a hand today in the price stabilization effort, ordering utility companies not to pass war taxes on to the consumer.

The commission's policy was enunciated in an order to the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company. It came in the midst of congressional consideration of the anti-inflation bill, to which Senator George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, has proposed an amendment freezing public utility and freight rates at the levels of Sept. 15.

Senator Norris declared that utility rates were a factor in living costs. His amendment is still pending, overshadowed by the quarrel over farm prices.

Amendment Acceptable

Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan, co-sponsor of the anti-inflation measure, said that the banking committee which considered the bill believed utility rates were controlled at present by various federal and state agencies but that Senator Norris' amendment would be acceptable if it was found necessary to meet specific situations or proclaim a congressional policy.

The power commission ordered the midwestern gas pipe line company and its affiliate, Illinois Natural Gas Company, to reduce rates by $5,094,384. The order discussed the tax element in computing rates, saying that increased tax burdens result from the war and that these increased tax loads "must be borne by the utility which enjoys a monopolistic position in the economic field, as well as by others who have no such advantage." Then it added:

"Moreover, it is evident that Congress intended when it enacted the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, that during the prosecution of the present war, this commission, in carrying out its regulatory responsibilities, should make every reasonable effort to assist in making effective the national policy of price stabilization. In this regard we will be alert to the necessity for checking unwarranted increases in utility rates which, if permitted, will contribute to the disruptive inflationary process now threatening to destroy our economy."

8 P. C. Increase In Bank Deposits Last Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Deposit Iusurance Corporation reported that investments in Government obligations of the 13,399 insured commercial banks increased $6,565,000,000 or 34 per cent, to $25,935,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30.

At the same time the banks' investments in obligations of states and political subdivisions declined $57,000,000, or nearly 2 per cent, to $3,494,000,000. Investments in other securities, exclusive of foreign securities and federal reserve bank stock, also declined 2 per cent, to $2,968,000,000.

The banks had a record of $78,705,000,000 of assets June 30. This was an increase of $5,721,000,000 or 8 per cent during the fiscal year. Deposits increased a similar percentage to $71,162,000,000.

Soy Bean Crop Shows Good Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that production of soy beans in five midwestern states was indicated at 183,062,000 bushels on the basis of conditions prevailing September 18.

This estimate compared with an indicated production of 180,869,000 bushels on September 1.

Production in the same states last year totaled 95,561,000 bushels, the bulk of the soy bean crops will be used for conversion into vegetable oil.

The indicated production by states on September 1, and September 18, respectively included: Ohio 25,347,000 and 26,554,000 bushels; Indiana, 29,400,000 and 30,135,000; Illinois, 75,196,000 and 75,196,000 (cq); Iowa, 43,366,000 and 43,366,000 (cq), and Missouri, 7,560,000 and 7,811,000.

Utility Units' Dividend Payments Out of SEC Case

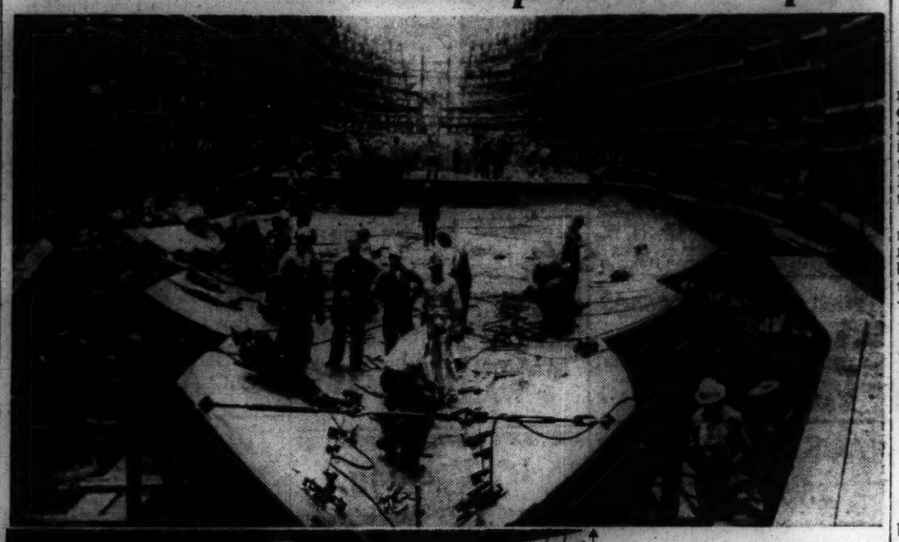
PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission eliminated from its "death sentence" action against the Niagara Hudson Power Company any consideration of a prohibition on the payment of dividends by two of the corporation's subsidiaries, Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Company, and the Niagara Falls Power Company.

The commission said it had been informed that the directors of Niagara Falls Power Company will not declare dividends on its common stock "pending court review of an order of the Federal Power Commission requiring the Niagara Falls Power Company to eliminate from its property account and charge to its earned surplus items aggregating $15,537,943.56."

Midwest Freight Car Needs

CHICAGO (AP)—Requirements for railroad freight cars in the midwest during the last quarter of the year were set at 1,056,965 cars today by the midwest shippers advistory board, a gain of 7.6 per cent over the 982,671 car loaded in the corresponding period of 1941.

Call of the West: New Ships at Record Speed



Associated Press; Wide World

Above: Exactly nine days after this picture was taken, this ship was launched Sept. 23 at Henry J. Kaiser's Portland, Ore., shipyards as the Liberty Ship Joseph N. Teal, 10,500 tons, to establish an all-time record. Here workmen are at work on the ship's bottom the same morning her keel was laid. In World War I the best time for similar construction was 212 days. Lower: Workers, recruited at New York, crowd the railway station at Hoboken, N. J., as they wait departure for Portland, Ore., to start work at the Kaiser Shipyards.

Foreign Trade Seen Hampered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The foreign commerce of the United States is being needlessly handicapped, if not irreparably damaged, by costly and inefficiently-organized governmental trade controls, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York charged today.

In a statement released by Neal Dow Becker, president of the body, the association asserted that inexperienced federal foreign trade management was jeopardizing long-standing friendships between the peoples of the United States and those of Latin-America and simultaneously was threatening the existence of American import and export houses, particularly the smaller concerns.

"The principal control of foreign trade has been placed in the hands of a newly formed and inexperienced Government agency," the association continued. "There has been no unification, centralization or simplification of control, thereby necessitating foreign traders applying to three or more unco-ordinated government agencies in connection with an average transaction.

"Instead of utilizing the readily available experience and ability of American foreign traders and their representatives located in foreign countries, the Government has made no effort, except in a very small way, to secure the co-operation of such experienced traders or to use their services in control agencies."

The association charged that the Government had failed to adopt clear policies, had failed to keep regulations to the necessary minimum and had disregarded the excessive cost of the new controls to foreign traders.

Recommended remedies for the situation will be drafted at a public meeting of foreign traders at the Commodore Hotel on Oct. 1, at which The Commerce and Industry Association will co-operate with the New York Foreign Freight Forwarders and Brokers Association, the New York Customs Brokers Association and the Warehousemen's Association of the Port of New York.

Government Debt $90 Billion, Twice Prewar Figure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Government debt today reached $90,000,000,000 — more than double what it was before the United States began preparing in 1940 for the present war.

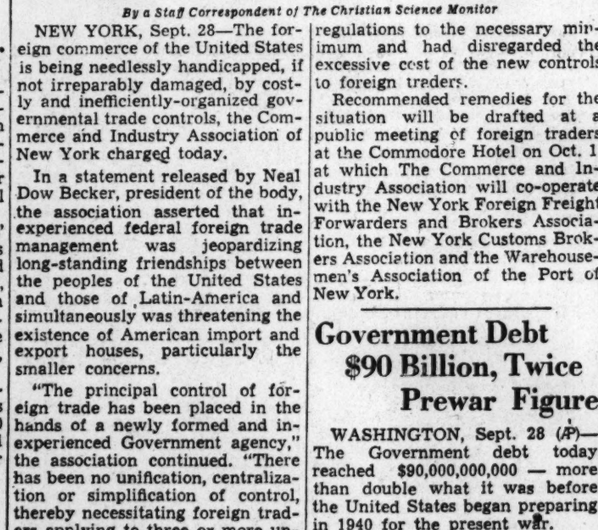
The Treasury's debt entries on Sept. 25 were $89,996,735,594, and officials said that war bond sales since then put the total over $90,000,000,000.

At present the debt is going up at the rate of $4,000,000,000 per month.

Since the fiscal year began July 1 Treasury borrowings have totaled $13,000,000,000. In this period, the Treasury spent $15,335,156,132, including $13,866,352,306 for direct war purposes.

Tax receipts were $3,725,167,767, leaving a deficit of $11,629,988,365.

Monitor Index of Business Records Further Decline



A further decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended Sept. 19 carried it to 130.6 (prel.), the lowest level in two months. This compared with 131.3 for the preceding week and 119.4 for the week ended Sept. 20, last year.

While the three components rebounded to levels above those of the pre-holiday week, in the case of miscellaneous freight carloadings the increase failed to meet expectations for a seasonal rise. Both bank debits and electric power production registered greater-than-seasonal gains but these were not sufficiently large to offset the decline in carloadings.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept. 19*	Sept. 12	Sept. 20
	1942	1942	1941
Combined index	130.6	131.3	119.4
Bk debit outside NYC	43.6	44.3	38.4
Elec power prod.	102.8	101.7	113.6
Misc. carloadings	134.3	151.0	110.9

*Preliminary.

Kaiser Sets New Record In Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Henry J. Kaiser, "superman" of construction who added another achievement to his long list of "can't do" things accomplished when an Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation Liberty ship on September 26 made its first voyage—a trial run—13 days after its keel had been laid, gave credit for this latest shipbuilding miracle to his 34,000 employees in the Portland yard.

One hundred per cent complete at the time of its trial cruise down the Willamette and Columbia rivers to the Pacific Ocean, the ship was delivered to the United States Maritime Commission slightly under two weeks after its construction had started—slashing by more than half the former keel-laying-to-delivery record of 29 days set by Kaiser's Richmond, Calif., Yard No. 2.

Mr. Kaiser, who only a few days before had been awarded the privilege of building three super cargo planes by the Federal Government, was not on hand for the delivery of the record-breaking vessel but he was present September 23 when the same ship, the Joseph N. Teal, was launched just 10 days, 11 hours and 54 minutes after its keel had been laid.

The great builder, whose construction deeds on Boulder and Grand Coulee dams and other great projects have astounded the nation, termed the Joseph N. Teal and other records of the Oregon yard "miracles of God and of the genius of free American workmen."

The delivery of the Joseph N. Teal was made just a few hours before the first anniversary of the launching of Oregon Ship's first Liberty freighter Sept. 27. In that year, Kaiser's Oregon yard delivered 72 completed ships, launched 75 hulls and laid 86 keels—more by far than any other shipyard in the nation.

But despite the fact it now holds all Liberty shipbuilding records—both for speed of construction and numbers of ships built—Oregon yard leaders still feel there is room for improvement.

Asked if he felt the Joseph N. Teal's record ever would be broken by one of his yards, Henry J. Kaiser's only reply was: "Absolutely."

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—With 511 workmen aboard—149 failed to show up—a 17-car special train left here Saturday for Portland, Ore., where the men will be put to work in the shipyards of Henry J. Kaiser.

"It looks like the gold rush of 1942," said a trainman who watched police struggling to keep the lines straight and orderly.

Wives, children and sweethearts were there to say good-by.

On Sunday another trainload of 350 men left New York with a promise that when "the New York boys get out there we'll cut the 10-day shipbuilding program to eight days."

All seemed "tickled to get out of New York," because it's "a tough town for jobs."

Roads Put 53,695 New Freight Cars in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads put 53,695 new freight cars in service in the first eight months of 1942, the Association of American Railroads announced. Of the total number installed there were 33,402 box, 17,165 coal, 1,575 flat, 540 refrigerator, 100 stock and 913 miscellaneous freight cars.

New freight cars on order on Sept. 1, 1942, totaled 35,063, compared with 92,033 on the same day last year. Class I railroads had on order on Sept 1, this year, 13,097 box, 17,946 coal, 2,262 flat, 868 refrigerator, 200 stock, and 690 miscellaneous freight cars.

Railroads in the first eight months of 1942 installed 514 locomotives, of which 207 were steam and 307 were electric and diesel. In the same period last year they put 372 new locomotives in service, of which 84 were steam and 288 were electric and diesel.

New locomotives on order on Sept. 1, 1942, totaled 861, which included 323 steam and 538 electric and diesel. On Sept. 1, last year, they had 611 new locomotives on order, including 317 steam and 294 new electric and diesel.

U. S. Transport Industry Faces Anti-Trust Inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's entire transportation industry will be scrutinized by Federal grand juries in nine cities, it was reported, in what promises to be the Justice Department's largest anti-trust investigation thus far.

The inquiry will center around rates, but informed persons who requested anonymity said it could be expected to go also into relations among the various types of transportation and aggreements within segments of the industry. Intra-industry controls and pressures will eb examined closely, an official said.

Passenger and freight hauling of railroads, bus and truck lines, waterways and airlines will be covered, it was understood.

The first evidence will be presented before a Federal grand jury at Chicago next Thursday. Subpoenas returnable Oct. 1 have been issued for the Pennsylvania, North Western, Burlington and Milwaukee Railroads. On Oct. 15 subpoena has been issued for the Illinois Freight Association.

Justice officials are understood to have advised the War, Navy, and Agriculture Departments and the Interstate Commerce Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, Civil Aeronautics Board and Office of Price Administration of the plans and to have received no objection.

This presumably was a step to learn whether, in the event of indictments, requests might be made to defer prosecution until after the war. A number of important Sherman Act indictments in vital war industries now are lying dormant at the request of the War and Navy Departments.

Persons familiar with the early states of the inquiry said that the history of transportation since 1920, when the transportation law was enacted, had been carefully studied with a view to determining how present rates were arrived at and to locating the source of opposition to expansion of some hauling methods.

WASHINGTON (AP) — R. V. Fletcher, vice-president of the American Association of Railroads, expressed surprise at reliable reports that the nation's entire transportation system is due for Federal Grand Jury scrutiny.

He said that transportation agencies have been straining every nerve to handle traffic of the country in accordance with War and Navy Department wishes and that there had been no complaint from "any source."

Jewel Tea Sales Soar

NEW YORK (AP)—Jewel Tea Co., Inc. reported its sales for the four weeks ended Sept. 12 totaled $4,106,589 against $3,248,573 in the 1941 period, an increase of 26.4 per cent. Sales for the 36 weeks ended Sept. 12 were $35,242,925 against $25,950,213 in the 1941 period, an increase of 38.1 per cent.

Neoprene Seen One Answer To Rubber Needs

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—One of America's big tire worries, the need of natural rubber in all synthetic tires, has been eased, and possibly solved, by two chemical discoveries.

First, the du Pont company is making military tires, which means the strongest possible kind of tire, from their neoprene synthetic rubber, without adding a drop of natural rubber, not even in the bead of the tire. So far as known, this is the first tire in the world to be made completely of synthetic.

The other discovery, from the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation, is that, where natural rubber has to be added to make a synthetic tire, guayule, the Mexican and American bush rubber, takes only half as much for the job as the hevea tree, which up to now is the source of all natural rubber in use.

Discovery Important

So much natural rubber was required with the synthetic, up to 40 per cent of all the rubber in a tire, that this drain might have broken down the American rubber supply, even with success of the synthetic program.

The importance of the du Pont discovery was indirectly emphasized by the Baruch committee report when it stated that "neoprene is the one synthetic rubber which has been shown to be the full equivalent in quality of natural rubber for combat and heavy duty tires, either by itself or in combination with Buna S."

Buna S is the butadiene rubber which is the major part of the synthetic program. How much natural rubber will have to be added finally to this synthetic to make good military tires depends on the miracle-working abilities of American chemists. Until this year, du Pont's neoprene required addition of natural rubber. But in eight months of war the du Pont chemists not only have solved the problem but have put the tires into production in Buffalo.

Some time ago Buna S, the butadiene rubber, was actually taking more than 50 per cent natural rubber in some tires made for the Government. Not that much is needed now, and chemists hope to get rid of need for any natural rubber.

War Science Speedy

Such is the speed of war science that the neoprene discovery, one of the major achievements in the entire history of synthetic rubber, went by without even an announcement. From abroad only the Russians are rumored to have a similar achievement of synthetic tires needing no natural rubber. The Russian report has not been confirmed.

But if true, the Russian discovery is vital to America, because their synthetic rubber is the butadiene, Buna S type.

Guayule does the job with 20 per cent added to Buna rubber. For this reason Cyanamid is doubling the capacity of its Mexican guayule plant at Cie Hulera de Parras in the State of Coahuila.

Figures on guayule have been kept under cover partly for military reasons. Congress appropriated $2,000,000 to finance American guayule, and advocates of this rubber say that by next spring about 100,000 acres may be in production, yielding perhaps 100,000 tons of natural rubber.

Operating Revenues Of B. & O. New Top

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company reported net income for August of $3,657,294 after providing for Federal taxes, amortization of defense projects and all fixed charges.

Operating revenues during August, the railroad said, reached $27,859,819, the highest for any month on record. The August revenues topped the figure for the same month last year by $6,484,444, and topped the previous monthly record, set in July, by $863,525.

Net income for the first eight months of 1942 amounted to $19,548,143, an increase of $4,399,740 over the same period last year, the firm said. Accrual for Federal income taxes during the eight months was $11,158,296, said to be $10,560,063 greater than for the same period of 1941.

New Haven Reports Sharp Gain

By the Associated Press

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has reported net income of $11,349,881 in the eight months ended Aug. 31 as compared with $3,845,951 in the corresponding period of 1941. Passenger revenues increased by 66 per cent and freight revenues 35 per cent, the gross revenues aggregating $98,767,777, a rise of 42.2 per cent, the railroad's statement said.

COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Oct. 3, 1942

THE BATTLE OF TRANSPORTATION — By Paul Wohl
How the delivery of war materials, foodstuffs, and armies has created a war within a war on all fronts for both Allied and Axis governments.

ATLANTIC CONVOY — By Max K. Gilstrop
A passenger in a recent convoy to England gives a word picture of life on board ship for the soldiers on their way to front-line duty.

THE FAR-FLUNG FIGHTING FRENCH — By Dudley Harman II
Review of the strange, patchwork Empire of the Free Fighting French, the scattered colonies about which even Frenchmen know little or nothing but which extend over three continents and comprise some ten million people.

TWO WAR PRESIDENTS: — By Ira E. Bennett
Mistakes Repeated, Mistakes Avoided
Comparison between the problems faced by Mr. Roosevelt, American Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, with those encountered by Mr. Wilson who held the position in World War I.

WHEN A BRITON WAS KING OF CALIFORNIA — By Caroline McCullough
Reminders of the tie between the United States and Great Britain which dates back to the claiming of California for British Queen Elizabeth by Sir Francis Drake, the first great navigator of England and really the father of the British Navy.

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United States and Canada

(Continued)

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for day or evening work; experience not essential. Reply Eastern Mass. Railway Bus Terminal, Haymarket Square, Boston, Mass.

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desires staff man. Reply giving personal description, education, experience, and minimum salary required. Business photo. Apply Box H-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Hats Hosiery Smart Accessories
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BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

SOUTH-EASTERN JM PRODUCTS FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.
363 Main Street Telephone 406

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-8269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shagmoor Coats
Exclusive With Us
These fine Fall and Winter Coats have always been the favorite of women everywhere. We cannot say too much about the fine fabrics and the luxury furs. To see them is to want one—drop in and inspect our new Fall collection.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
924 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Mark Cross HAND BAGS
Recognized for Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851
Portland, Me.

Send a Gift Package
to the boys in service, home and abroad.
You will find them at
E. L. PROCTOR'S
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.
Forest Avenue

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
1448 High Street Portland, Maine

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 2 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Wool Dresses
You'll wear in town . . . to class . . . or strolling through the countryside!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1030

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue, Dover, N. H.
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

ARLEN'S
SPORTSWEAR—DRESSES
COATS
LACONIA—DOVER—ROCHESTER
"Where You Shop With Confidence"

Michel's
For Your Smart Fall Hats—Dresses and Accessories Always Right and Style and Prices.
MORRILL BLDG. TEL. 764-M

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
Delicious Food
COURTEOUS SERVICE
TOURISTS WELCOME
Morrill Building Tel. 616

Mallory and Stetson Hats for Well-Dressed Men
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 238

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6043 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

Mae Fogg Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140-W
1008 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

CRAFTSMAN Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling
4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

DYER and CHIPMAN DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

It's a pleasant duty to keep your home attractive.
It is important to keep your home comfortable, restful and attractive.
C. A. HOTT FURNITURE CO.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Kem-Tone
FOR PAINTING WALLS, CEILINGS...FOR PAINTING OVER WALLPAPER
IT'S NEW, IT'S WASHABLE, IT'S MARVELOUS!
Come in and let us show you
MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
1128 ELM STREET

It's Exciting
Daily new Fall Fashions are pouring into Leavitts—New Hampshire's Style Center. All top quality merchandise at low ceiling prices.
LEAVITT'S

When You Think of INSURANCE Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
92 MANCHESTER STREET

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
Serviced and for Sale
All work expertly done
341 Myrtle Street

The Best Milk For All
Call 1637-J
Deliveries Every Other Day
PORTER'S MILK AND CREAM
South River Rd. Bedford, N. H.

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
452 or 453
PHONE
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
50 Hanover Street 122 Massabesic Street

Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
107 Hanover St.
Tel. 4475

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
153 Main Street Tel. 273
On Route 3 to White Mts.

AVARD'S
Lad and Dad Store
New Fall
Mallory Hats
Visit Our Boys' Department
161 Main Street Tel. 64

PORTSMOUTH

HARD CANDIES in Jars at
MOULTON'S
"At Head of Square"

RESURFACING YOUR FLOORS
is included in Priority Spending
For an estimate call
A. H. RAND CO.
70 Fleet Street Tel. 1686

Elastic Is Rationed But at
THE CROWLEY CORSET SHOPPE
you will find a stock of
Foundation Garments
Woolworth Building 43 Congress St.

RHODE ISLAND

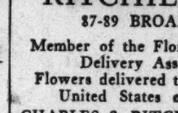
NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1040

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870



Office Supplies

RITCHIE, Florist
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, Proprietor

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE—ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 3583

NEWPORT NEWS

Kamo Coal & Fuel Oil
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

New Fall SCHOOL CLOTHES
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA

Tidewater's Dominant Store for style
RICE'S FASHION CORNER
Where Freemason Crosses Granby

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

West End Headquarters For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

ROANOKE

Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

SIEGEL AND LINCOLN
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
$5.00 to $6.50
Lincoln Boot Shop 124 Capitol St.
Seigels Shoe Co. 243 Capitol St.

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Coffman Flowers
Potted Plants and Pottery Gifts
806 TENTH STREET PHONE 8133

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

Fred M. Ferguson
1043 MADISON AVENUE
Plumbing Heating
Air Conditioning
We guarantee our work
PHONE 22426

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4200, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3443

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-9478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

Dominion Fabrics
Customer confidence since 1865—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

A. H. JARVIS
"The Bookstore"
157 Bank Street 2-2146
"The Place to Buy Stationery"
Children's Books all year round

TORONTO

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7483

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

$8 Capes and Short Jackets made from your own fur.
Restyling Remodeling
Reasonable
FURRIER
MRS. RUNNING
307 INDIAN ROAD LL. 8098

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lombard 1562, Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Kate J. Nicol
FLEXEES
FOUNDATIONS
GIRDLES $5, $6.50 to $11
COMBIN'S $6.50, $8.50 to $17.50
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 BLOOR W.

Here's New "REVITALIZED" Dry Cleaning
Will bring back smart newness to your garments. Send us your next dry cleaning order and let us show you.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

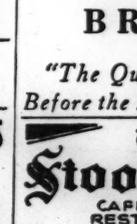
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SEE NEXT PAGE

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S

MORGAN'S

For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.

HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

COAL FUEL OIL COKE

Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers

Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

★DOllard 4661

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal Phone LAncaster 7438 Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7345.

ESTATE AGENTS

BELMONT ESTATE AGENCY 10, Belmont Hill, Lewisham, London, S. E. 13—For flats and houses in the district; main road; large corner house, converted 8 flats, freehold £1,750. Brockley, facing Hillyfields; double fronted villa; good condition; £800.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 86, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, N. 2, 53, Summerlee Avenue—Lady would like another, out all day, as paying guest; 3 minutes from tube.

ROOMS TO LET

EAST SHEEN, S. W. 14.—One-three furnished rooms in lady's house; beautifully situated 8 mins. Richmond Park, 7 mins. bus routes 33, 37 and 73; use of bathroom; gas fires and rings; suit business men or women. Box W-1692, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms, B. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON—Furnished rooms, quiet; H. and C. basins; also sunny unfurnished room with kitchenette, enamel cooker, large hanging cupboard. 45, Russell Road, W. 14.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6180. 48 York Street, W. 1.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE

Naval, Military and Civil Tailors Also Ladies' Tailor

English and American Uniforms a Speciality 9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 8197

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 36, Broad St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 3127. Rents Collected. Valuations.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 207 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 3867.

WANTED TO BUY

IDLE CAPITAL! Convert your Home Movie wireless into cash. 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movies and 16mm. Home Talkies; also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras are still wanted. Please release yours. Top prices paid. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. F. WIDOWSON

PRACTICAL FURRIER

Remodeling and Renovations

Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.

181, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET Western 3869 W. 8

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

The House of Charles H. Baker LTD. for SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING

No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort

302-3 Regent Street, W. 1 Near Queens Hall Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

PHONES WARREN & CO'S QUARANTEED COALS

DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

GREGG & CO. LTD. RAZORS, SCISSORS KNIVES, TOOLS

Made in Sheffield

27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1 1196 SLOANE 247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3 2606 FLAXMAN

Light Refreshments E. RICHOUX LTD.

Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc. Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.

Post Orders carefully executed

58, Baker Street, London, W. 1 Tel.: Welbeck 3723

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1. GROSVENOR 1942

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had It's at

BEARMANS

LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed Valuations for All Purposes

SHIPPING Days STORING

Modern Home Furnishers

WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27 Phone GIPsy Hill 1188

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

R. W. SMALE

Builder and Decorator

13, Thrale Road Streatham, S. W. 16 Phone Streatham 3704

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You

The Ealing Hygienic Laundry

FELIX ROAD, EALING

Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

DUBLIN

for SPORTS GOODS *and* WEATHERWEAR

the place is

ELVERY'S

DUBLIN and CORK

Lowest Cash Prices

At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery.

Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.

Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.

DUBLIN, Rathmines DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN

★ *Let our 24 windows representative of over 40 Fashion and Household Departments be your Shopping Guide to* DUBLIN.

PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

GRANDY

St. Stephen's Green, Dublin

Gentlemen's Outfitters

Lowest Cash Prices

Switzers

SMART GOWNS and TAILORMADES

Distinctive Models at Exceptionally Moderate Prices

SWITZER & CO., LTD. Grafton Street, Dublin

Maguire & Gatchell Ltd.

Dawson Street, Dublin *for* Household Ironmongery

TABLE GLASS IRISH CHINA

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— By Corka

"Wait'll you guys get to be sergeants—then YOU'LL find out what I have to put up with!"

Did You Ever Wonder

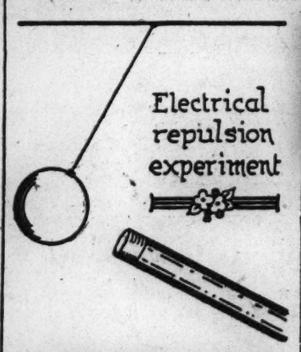
How a "Magic" Wand Can Make Toy Metal Planes Soar?

About 2,500 years ago a certain Thales of Miletus, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, made an interesting discovery. He found that amber, jet, and a few other substances, after being rubbed, acquired the ability to attract fragments of leaves, straw, or feathers. The word electricity, incidentally, comes from elektron, the Greek word for "amber."

There is another interesting thing about this electricity that is produced by rubbing. It may be either positive or negative, and either form will attract an object having a neutral charge, and they will attract each other. But an object having a negative charge will repel another object having a negative charge, and one that is positively charged will repel another object having a positive charge.

Upon these facts—that electricity may be produced by rubbing, and that like electrical charges repel—was devised a fascinating electrical toy.

A hard rubber wand tipped with aluminum (it isn't "magic" at all) is rubbed briskly with a wool cloth. The cloth gives up electrons to the rod, leaving it negatively charged.



Suspend a pingpong ball by a silk thread. Rub a hard rubber rod with a wool cloth and touch the ball with the rod. The rod will then repel the ball as shown.

The wand is then touched to a tiny feather-light toy airplane made of aluminum foil, and the plane becomes negatively charged like the wand.

Both wand and plane being now negatively charged, the wand exerts a repelling force on the plane. If the plane is tossed into the air and the wand waved near it, this force acting on the plane causes it to perform all sorts of aerial acrobatics, such as diving, climbing, turning, and banking.

The magic wand will gradually lose its power, but it may readily be restored to its original potency by repeating the process of rubbing it smartly with a wool cloth and touching the wand to the tiny foil plane before launching the plane for more maneuvers.

W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

That ye might walk worthy of the LORD *unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God.*—COL. 1:10

British Women

More than 5,500,000 women in Britain are now working in industry and the number is rapidly growing. Millions more, especially housewives, are working on a part time basis.

'All Accounted For

The time when librarians considered themselves more as custodians than circulation-builders is recalled by an experience of Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard. The university library was once in charge of an elderly gentleman who took his job as solemnly as a watch-dog.

One day Norton happened to meet him as he was crossing the campus, and paused to inquire how things were going at the library.

"Excellently, excellently," said the custodian, rubbing his hands. "All the books are on the shelves, except one that Agassiz has, and I'm going after that now."

Parachutists

Parachute troops now practice preliminary "jumps" in a harness which allows them to fall 15 feet, head first, before jerking them to a stop as a parachute would.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ambanja (Fr. äm'-bän'-zhä')—A key port of Madagascar.

Arrese, José Luis (hō-sā' lōō-ēs' är-rē'-sā)—Secretary of Spain's Falange Party.

Benítez, Maj. Gen. Manuel (mä-nwĕl' bā-nē'-tās)—Chief of the Cuban National Police.

Betsiboka (Fr. bĕt'-sē'-bō'-kä')—River of Madagascar.

Chakmak, Fevzi—Popular spelling for Fevzi Çakmak—(fĕv-zē' chäk-mäk')—Turkey's Chief of General Staff.

Ehrenburg, Ilya (il-yä' ā'-ryĕn-bōōrk')—Famous Soviet military commentator.

El Himeimat (ăl'-hōō-mĭ-măt')—Mountain peak of Egypt.

Gizo (gē'-zō)—An island of the Solomon group.

Morondava (Fr. mō'-rôn'-dä'-vä')—A key port of Madagascar.

Tel el Eisa—Popular spelling for Tall 'Isa (tăl ĕ'-sä)—A railroad town of Egypt.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Karakoram (kä'-rä-kō'-rŭm)—Mountain pass north of India.

Kara Kum (kä-rä'-kōōm')—A desert in central Asia.

Majunga (mä-jŭng'-gä)—A key port of Madagascar.

Tananarive (tä'-nä'-nä'-rēv')—Capital of Madagascar.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

For Home Wear, This Winter?

Wide World

Cold Weather Hint

New England fuel oil crisis appears to be rapidly reaching the "disastrous" stage, warns the OPC. However, the farsighted householder may remain calm in the face of this threat if he has one of the above garments at hand. The initial cost may be high but think of the savings in fuel! Cumbersome sort of duds, you say. Well, you have choice between that and discomfort when the thermometer dips to zero. If you're interested, the outfit on the left is a reversible parka, white on one side and olive drab on the other. On the right, to give us a change from the drab, we show an alpaca pile coat which also gives every evidence of being a snug garment around a chilly living room. In the event that you are further interested we'll explain that the above scene actually shows Sir Hubert Wilkins, the Australian explorer now serving in the Army Quartermaster Corps Research and Development Branch, inspecting a pair of warm costumes for the use of American soldiers in the arctic regions.

The Pause

Cape Town, S. A.

In Cape Town, ever since the war started, it is the custom to have a two-minute pause every day at 12 o'clock.

At this time, immediately following the noonday signal-gun, reveille is sounded by a bugler in person on a conspicuous balcony in Adderley Street, and also by radio. It is followed two minutes later by the last post. During the pause, all street traffic comes to a standstill, work ceases, and people everywhere—in street, workshop, office, school, or home—stand in respectful silence.

The pause has been explained by its organizers to be a call to pray for the men and women at the battlefront; the sick, the wounded, and those who are prisoners of war; those who are anxious about the well-being of their loved ones and an early and lasting peace—R. E. L.

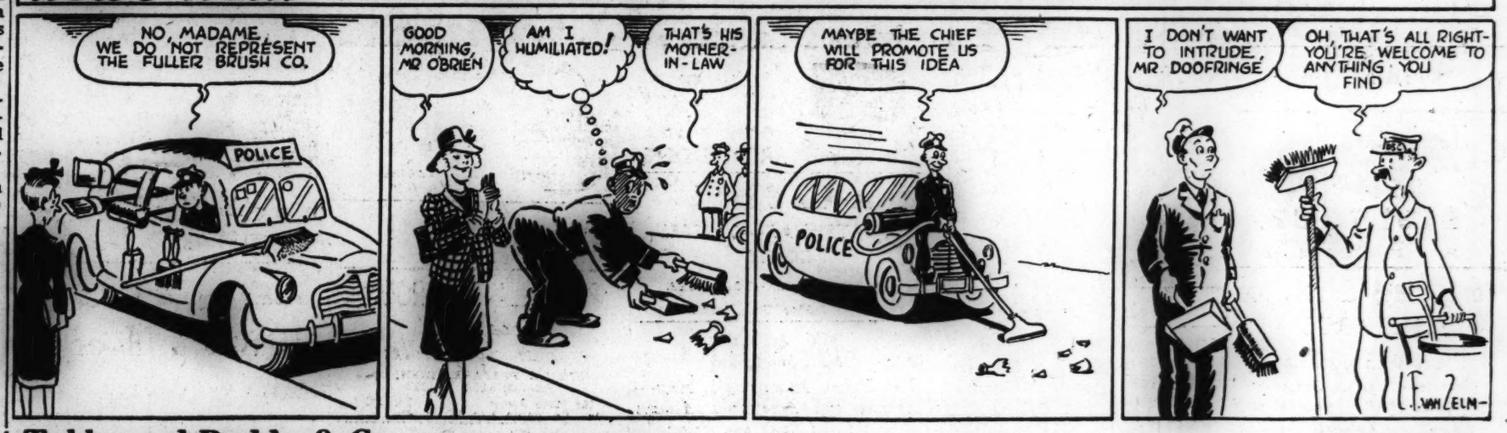
Daily Quotation

A VOLUNTARY burden is not a burden.—ITALIAN PROVERB.

Spartans Used Gas

The first use of poisonous or suffocating gases in warfare is recorded in 431-404 B. C., when the Spartans burned wood, saturated with pitch and sulphur, to drive off enemy Athenians with the fumes.

NEWS ITEM—WALLA WALLA, WASH.—A BROOM & DUSTPAN ARE NOW STANDARD POLICE CAR EQUIPMENT SO OFFICERS CAN CLEAR STREETS OF GLASS


NO, MADAME, WE DO NOT REPRESENT THE FULLER BRUSH CO.
POLICE
GOOD MORNING, MR O'BRIEN
AM I HUMILIATED!
THAT'S HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW
MAYBE THE CHIEF WILL PROMOTE US FOR THIS IDEA
POLICE
I DON'T WANT TO INTRUDE, MR DOOFRINGE
OH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT—YOU'RE WELCOME TO ANYTHING YOU FIND
L.F. VAN ELEM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Have to Think Fast*

By LE PELLEY

THE MACHINERY IS RUNNING... AND THERE'S NO ONE THERE ——
OOOK! LET'S NOT BE HERE EITHER!
COME ON !!
..IF YOU'LL STEP ASIDE AND LET SOMEONE WHO CAN REALLY RUN...
!
LADIES FIRST..
OUTSIDE! WHEW!!!
DON'T STOP NOW!
BUT WAIT! I JUST THOUGHT OF SOMETHING ...
YOU CAN THINK AND MOVE YOUR FEET AT THE SAME TIME .... KEEP GOING!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*After All Dreams Have Been Known to Come True!*

By RODGERS

"How about an early supper tonight?" I asked the Boss—
"Why, sure!" said he!
Boy! Oh boy! What service!
"Shucks! The only time I get service like that is in a dream!" I thought-
Still—I decided I'd look up the Boss—just in case!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Knot in Jack's Family Tree*

By THE HAGERS

Said Jack, "My great-grandfather's tree blew down and left all this debris.
"Trees planted when he smiled here. I'll have to saw it up. Oh dear!"
"Trees grow a ring each year, they say! Let's see how old it is today."
I quacked. "Four hundred sixty-eight! Your grandfather was more than 'great.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Anti-Inflation Front

There is some hope now that Congress will not be finally stampeded by the farm bloc. The rear-guard action begun by the President's supporters in the Senate may halt the drive for 112 per cent parity somewhere short of a complete break-through. Washington reports increasing support for a compromise. If public sentiment—including that of many farmers—continues to rise against inflation, some reasonable measure of control for prices and wages should be worked out close to the Presidential deadline of October 1.

The battle is by no means won. Indeed the retreat of the American people before the inflation offensive will only have been slowed. The main importance of the present struggle is that it should show whether it is politically possible to hold the anti-inflation front. First of all it is essential to the continued vitality of representative government that Congress should prove that it cannot be dominated by a special interest.

The farm bloc has attempted blatantly to answer the President's appeal for a curb on farm prices with a bill that would loosen even present restraints. It forced through the House of Representatives a measure redefining a hypothetical "parity" to include the estimated value of farm labor, although in earlier calculations—when such inclusion would have indicated lower parity prices—that item was left out.

If the Senate now forces a compromise, Congress will be saved from abject submission to bloc dictation. There should then be hope of at least "stabilizing" wages. The President would be under the clearest public obligation to check special interest pressures of organized labor, which have been the chief excuse of the farm bloc and which the Administration has been dangerously appeasing.

To win the anti-inflation battle on the political flank is the most pressing task for the American people. Unless the drives of blocs seeking special advantages in higher prices or higher wages are halted, the whole front will be endangered. Even action by the President, to do under some interpretation of his war powers what Congress has not dared do by legislation, could not guarantee that America's defense against inflation would hold. There must be active popular understanding of the danger, and willingness to make the necessary sacrifices.

Americans will have to recognize that they must accept a lower living standard. Certainly millions must give up some of the extra income the war has brought them. It is in the $75,000,000,000 of wages and salaries as well as in the $15,000,000,000 of farm incomes that the "purchasing power gas" which fills the inflation balloon is found. Stemming the drive for higher wages and prices would hold only one flank of the inflation front. Indeed the pressures of new money must themselves be halted by stiffer taxes and higher savings or they will push prices—and wages based on cost of living—through any ceiling or other legislative barrier.

Whatever compromise comes out of the present struggle in Congress, the American people will need to gird themselves for a continued fight along the inflation front.

World Series, 1942

Those of us who expected another "Subway Series" a month ago had our calculations neatly upset, but who will mind it (even the Dodgers), when a team can win forty-three games out of its last fifty-two? The record of the National League's St. Louis Cardinals now takes its place in baseball annals beside the 1914 drive from last place to first of the Boston Braves.

This year's World Series may have to compete for headlines against Stalingrad, the battle lanes of Atlantic and Pacific, and half a dozen other fronts, but we suspect stands and bleachers will be liberally patronized notwithstanding.

In speaking of the forthcoming Series we can't help but recall that radioed photograph from the Solomons the other day. Beside a clump of palms in that South Pacific outpost was a large bulletin board with the day's Big League scores dominating all. Wherever they are, the boys will have found a link with home in the cheers, the hot dogs, and the fun in Sportsman's Park and Yankee Stadium.

W. Willkie, Able Reporter

Mr. Willkie, who is respected as a truth-teller, has been to Russia where he enjoyed opportunities of interview and freedom from censorship granted few correspondents. We now have his report; much of what we previously suspected is now completely confirmed.

Russia has suffered losses so sharp they touch and stir free men everywhere. Hardly a family remains unscathed. The choicest fields lie waste, the gaunt horseman, Famine, sits booted and spurred in the saddle. Half the factories are wrecked.

Despite all this, the Russians will fight on with a heroism her poets must sing down the corridors of time; but our American reporter, Mr. Willkie, after surveying all, doubts whether Russia can contain the Nazi until another Spring.

He bespeaks a major offensive in Western Europe lest the tragedy of Russia be in vain, lest the opportunity provided by the sacrifices of a great ally be not fully exploited.

It is no secret that such an offensive is in preparation. Troops of a dozen nations, including the vanguard of America's mighty manpower, are assembled within a few miles of the foe. When all is ready, the signal will be given.

Mr. Willkie suggests we prod the generals who must give the signal. We are reluctant to believe it necessary. Yet Mr. Willkie has some history on his side. Generals seldom consider their preparations ample. Events or the conquering urge usually drive them to attack. But there is also other history, and other precedent, that applies to the current situation. Generals are trained to appreciate the value of harassing an enemy on as many fronts as possible, of attacking when an ally has worn him thin.

Will Mr. Willkie's report aid the generals' strategic timing as much as it does public understanding?

Disappointed Author

Authorship is an uncertain career. You may write a dozen books and make hardly a living, or one book and make a fortune. Your work may make you famous or—Well, take the case of the author of "Mein Kampf." He can't even count on receiving all his royalties nowadays. The United States Alien Property Custodian has seized the copyrights and license agreement on that literary effort called "Mein Kampf" and will take into custody $30,000 which has accumulated to the author's credit—if any—since Sept. 1, 1939.

Obviously "Mein Kampf" isn't paying as well as it used to. If an auditor were to place all the royalties its writer received against what the reading of that book has cost the German people—let alone the rest of us—the statement would be written in deep red. At one time, when folks read "Mein Kampf" to get a vicarious shudder, as they might a smaller-scale murder story, the book may have promised to be a profitable venture. When readers realized that the author meant what he said, the book ceased to be piquant, even as a disclosure of the state of one man's intellect.

But that is not the chief reason the profits have been falling off. The first cause of the decline was that the British people decided the story was not really lifelike. "Life is not like that," they insisted, "and nobody is going to bomb us into believing it is." So the author tried another market. But the Russians like their own literature better. Japan believed the book and acted on it in such a way as further to interfere with its royalties.

What does the author himself think of "Mein Kampf"? Not much, one may suppose, for he seems never to have really understood it. He has followed its bad advice, and departed from its saner counsels. The world's regret is that he could not be obliged to stand his losses alone.

After being sideswiped by a decrepit jalopy and crowded into the ditch by a truck on his last trip as a traveling salesman, a young man on our block, enlisting as a tank driver, expressed the hope that they would allow him to drive the thing over his old territory before going overseas.

That was a noble sacrifice of the horseshoe pitchers of Pindall, Arkansas, who laid the paraphernalia of their favorite recreation on the altar of freedom. Can we now expect the racetracks to add their "iron bookmakers" to the junk pile? No, we cannot.

It has been authentically denied that it is necessary for a girl to have a permanent to join the Waves.

Our Readers Say—

"Schools Must Be Staffed"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Next to winning the war, perhaps one of the most urgent needs of this country is to see to it that an adequate supply of properly trained, genuine Americans, willing and capable of carrying on the governmental and public services of our land, is provided. The war must not be allowed to divert the attention of the people from this need and from the absolute necessity of providing for it. To this end, a long range program in public school education is essential.

First: The public schools and educational systems, everywhere, must be placed, and kept, in the hands of those thoroughly qualified for, and wholeheartedly in favor of, such public school education.

Second: The public schools must be staffed only by those teachers who have the best interests of the public schools at heart, and who have the necessary training and characters capable of graduating students with the scholarship requisite for public service.

Third: The public schools must be purged of those officials and teachers who are either disinterested in, or whose deliberate aim is to discredit the public schools, and to turn out pupils apathetic towards, and incapable of, holding high governmental positions.

Impartial, universally minded individuals, imbued with the love of freedom and democracy, are greatly needed to enter into the field of State, city, and national politics, and to win and to hold public offices, from the lowest to the highest. The public schools must provide such qualified individuals. Right action in this direction is the need, now. The United States must be properly staffed in order to fulfill its high present and future mission. The foe would if it could, by interfering with proper education, deprive our land of the highest type of public servants.

EDWARD G. CARTER

Chicago

War Without Hate

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A very good thought is expressed in the following letter by R. M. B. of Wheaton. It was printed in the Chicago Sun:

About this "war without hate" question:

Why not look at the situation from a purely personal and practical viewpoint?

Everybody knows that when we hate we manufacture poisons in the system—just ask any doctor. We know that these poisons working through the body cause all sorts of "miseries." What harm can you or I as individuals do to the enemy by hating? We can only harm ourselves.

We could, however, try the antidote. Instead of hating the enemy, let's love all the things that are worth loving—our precious homes, our God, our American freedom, the Red Cross, our boys in service (who need so much right now all the love and faith we can send them)—there are myriads of things to love. Why waste our energies and get our nerves all frazzled by indulging in hatred?

Harvey, Ill. E. F. F.

Scrap and the Vanishing Junk Man

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial "All Out for Scrap" recalls a couple of recent personal experiences.

Yes, there must yet be a vast reservoir of untouched scrap. Boys of our neighborhood did a fine job of collecting but would have left a few hundred pounds in an out-of-the-way lot overgrown with brush—because the task of dismantling a truck body was a little beyond their ability and tools—had not an adult by chance overheard their complaint and arranged for tools, assistance, and encouragement. The reporting of location of all scrap to salvage drive committees and organizations might assist to disclose much of the "hard to get" scrap. If the committee or organization cannot handle the salvage, they should report to a government agency for record and handling.

Several dealers in this community have complained of the burden placed on them in being expected to drive out to pick up a few pounds of scrap which would not pay for even the gas for the trip. I know of cases where householders have been rather indignant when a dealer refused to call immediately for a few pounds. On the other hand, I have seen small piles on curbs in front of homes for days awaiting collection. Improved collection methods would help.

Many junk men have turned to other employment. After all, they are businessmen, too. In this vicinity scrap collection will be very limited if left to the economic profit motive at present prices. Local salvage must be impressed on adults to enlist patriotic voluntary effort through just such facts as you point out: that there is a present shortage causing actual (not threatened) steel mill closing, that the industry has only a fortnight's supply of scrap on hand. Active rather than passive patriotic interest would follow if these facts reached each home. I have several times heard skeptics who are confused by the conflicting statements on steel supplies and rumors of "black market" warehouses loaded with steel. If the public is given the true picture, the whole problem will readily be solved.

I am indeed thankful for the privilege of reading The Christian Science Monitor with its editorial page of truth, clarity and courage.

VOLNER F. STEWART

Astoria, Ore.

Race-Track Saboteurs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What possible extenuation can be made for those race-track gamblers, those saboteurs of the national effort, as in effect they are? "Slacker" is far too mild a term to apply to them, or to the promoters of the gigantic anti-social enterprise which the race-track gambling conspiracy is.

May The Christian Science Monitor continue to help in its agitation against this enemy of a free America and a decent social order everywhere.

Hebron, N. H. R. BARCLAY SIMMONS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Russia Is Sacrificing—What Are *You* Doing?

Are British Newspapers Too Polite?

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

British newspapers are models of necessary conciseness (the Sunday Times this week has only six pages) but they never have given and now they are unable to give the public the background necessary to understand American economic, social, or even political developments. A recent March of Time release in London on "Men in Washington" found reviewers complaining, rather aggrievedly, that they had never heard of most of the people mentioned. And indeed they have not. One critic wondered what "TVA" was. A good journalistic book on prominent men in Washington seems to be needed and a rush job is indicated.

The present British attitude toward America is compounded of hearty good will and polite restraint. There is a strong feeling that criticism should be suspended for the duration. This attitude is understandable enough, for how can you question the motives, sentiments, or even the manners of someone who has become your partner at a time when your very home is threatened? But though understandable, the attitude practically precludes, for the time being, a frank give-and-take exchange of views, except in the higher command.

There is a certain danger in this polite delicacy, so unusual in Anglo-American relations. There is more than a hint that inadequacies in American airplanes, to take a specific case, have not been discussed in the British press, at the intervention of the censor, for fear of giving offense. A franker exchange would either have scotched these criticisms at once, or done the invaluable service of exposing weaknesses that might have been promptly corrected.

A similar charity of newspaper comment has followed racial differences in American camps. The story of American Negro troops in Australia and Great Britain is too long to go into here. It has its amusing and its more serious side. English villages have declined to accept the tacit segregation of the Negroes, and in some cases the American white troops have taken matters into their own hands. The point here is that, apparently following censorship advice, discussion has been ruled out in the newspapers, thereby driving it into the realm of rumor and gossip.

* * *

Now the fact that American racial problems have been imported, along with the troops, into England, is mortifying, certainly, but on the whole it is probably not very serious. A frank discussion of the subject might be salutary from both sides. In the long run the failure to meet the issue publicly may be a mistake.

There is evidence from American speakers who have gone before British working-class audiences that the latter are tired of sweetness-and-light addresses and would prefer stronger meat. The bubbling optimism and generalized good feelings of the usual "hands across the sea" pep talk seem out of keeping in these grim times. The audiences know that there is considerable anti-British sentiment in America and want to find out about it. Working-class enthusiasm, like that of most of the rest of Britain, embraces among other things, the Russian ally, who is also the ally of the United States, and workers here have a suspicion that America is still gripped by a Red scare. Trade unionists recall that the A. F. of L. recently rejected an invitation of the British unionists to form a tri-partite joint committee with Russian unionists.

Many people over here are interested in very simple things of every day American life which Americans take for granted; just as Americans are interested in such things as the British housewife on the meat queue, or stumbling about with a flashlight in the nightly "blackout," which the English accept as casual matter-of-course.

The hope of the future rests on Anglo-American understanding and in some respects Americans might do a good deal more than they are doing to help it along. I have seen superb "documentary" films here of thrilling military action, like the raid on Dieppe, and the Malta convoy fight. It is a pity that pictures like these do not receive wider distribution in the United States, where, if they do happen to be shown, they are ruthlessly cut.

Lord Haw-Haw, the German propagandist, does not hesitate to rush in with his version of subjects considered too delicate in some quarters for frank Anglo-American discussion. When 250,000 Americans were turned down by the draft boards, for illiteracy, he featured the matter on several programs beamed to England, pointing out that there is practically no illiteracy in Germany. The point about such issues is that nearly all of them can be made the basis of a sympathetic understanding if the problems and surroundings are once fully presented.

* * *

I am so confident of basic Anglo-American understanding that this new and unaccustomed delicacy seems a trifle absurd. A review of Denys Smith's book, "America and the Axis War," proposed a moratorium on such international volumes for the war because Mr. Smith had criticized certain Americans. The reviewer seemed to feel this would endanger Anglo-American relations. I do not believe that friendship is based on any such tenuous relationship. A recent article in Punch struck a more common-sense note. It good humoredly satirized the War Department pamphlet which is given to each American soldier landing over here, containing admonitions and cautions for polite behavior.

Punch headed its article "For Americans: To be read on the boat," and gave some amusing directions by which the doughboy may supposedly ingratiate himself with his English hostess by admiring the conservatory, praising the family photographs, and whatnot. But after this mock advice to Americans the article concludes on this robust note:

"That is all for today. But if you happen to be coming to my house, leave your pamphlet behind and start right in by telling me forty-eight things about this country that strike you as crazy. I shall then be happy to point out a few of the grosser eccentricities of the United States. You'll stay late and we may get acquainted."

It seems to me there is a good deal of wisdom in that man-to-man approach.

The Wide Horizon

Canada Has an Elmer Davis

By Eaton Maxwell

OTTAWA

Behind Canada's dramatic and drastic reorganization of its war information services, as announced by the Prime Minister recently, is a story that goes to the heart of interdepartmental intrigue in wartime Ottawa and can only be understood if Prime Minister Mackenzie King's approach to publicity is kept in mind.

The move setting up the new War Information Board is the climax to almost three years of continuous pressure by publicity-conscious Canadians to have some central information service in Canada that would coordinate the collection and dissemination of war news at home and be responsible for a constructive information service abroad, particularly in the United States.

That pressure had failed, up to the present time, to move the Prime Minister towards the goal of a centralized service because he himself was notoriously indifferent to publicity and was unwilling to accept the premises upon which the widespread pressure was based—namely, that accurate information at home and abroad about Canada and the war had profoundly important implications both for Canadian morale and Canadian diplomacy.

* * *

In July, 1941, when the Hon. J. G. Thorsen was appointed present Minister of National War Services, there was wide hope that he would bring the imagination and drive required by the delicate but urgent problem of adequate wartime news prepared at home and presented abroad. Mr. Thorsen, unfortunately, failed. A brilliant lawyer, with a flair for constitutional problems, Mr. Thorsen's training did not fit him for the job of gathering and disseminating war news, or for the more subtle problems involved in maintaining Canadian morale through a proper approach to war information.

Within recent days his Department has been stripped of its most important services, for the Canadian "draft" formerly administered by his Department has been transferred to National Selective Service under Elliot Little. Now comes the announcement that entire war information and publicity functions of the Government, up to the present in his Department, are to be centered in a completely new agency. That leaves Mr. Thorsen with practically nothing to do except to supervise a few minor administrative chores such as wartime salvage.

There is every possibility that the new War Information Board under Charles Vining will get the chance to do its job that the Bureau of Public Information never had. Mr. Vining wrote the report on Canada's information services, upon which the present re-organization has been based. Indeed, the Vining Report appears to have been adopted almost entirely by the Prime Minister in his formal statement setting up the Board. Mr. Vining was formerly a practicing journalist, but in recent years was executive secretary of the Newsprint Association of Canada, an organization frankly devoted to working out the common problems of the Canadian newsprint industry on something of a semi-cartel basis. More recently he has been of assistance to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and his report to the Prime Minister was another job entrusted to him because of his wide experience.

* * *

It is extremely significant, according to observers here, that Mr. Vining, as Chairman of the War Information Board, reports on behalf of his Board directly to the War Committee of the Cabinet, through the Prime Minister. That means that he and the Board are not responsible to any given Minister and are therefore able to exert strong pressure on various of the war departments in order to co-ordinate information activities.

More important, however, is the fact that the Board will be able to set up its offices in New York and Washington without having to worry very much about the opinions and feelings of the Department of External Affairs or the various departments of National Defense, all of whom, up to the present time, have demanded a hand in any information services to be established outside of Canada.

With the appointment of the War Information Board, Mr. Vining becomes the opposite number of Elmer Davis in Washington and there is no doubt in the minds of many officials here that he will take the necessary action to prevent the continuation of the inaccurate and frequently slanderous attacks on Canada that have been made in many sections of the isolationist press in the United States. Equally he should do much to help Canadian morale at home.

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